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Seven Held for Sabotage; Split Command for France; Filene Bond Sale: $80,000

The World's Day—June 22, 1943

Washington: F. B. I. Holds 7 for Arms Sabotage

J. Edgar Hoover, F. B. I. chief, announced the arrest of seven persons at Rochester, N. Y., on charges of sabotage in connection with allegedly faulty manufacture of incendiary bombs and hand grenades at the Antonelli Fire Works Company, Inc., Spencerport, N. Y., for the United States armed forces and their allies.

Harold L. Ickes, in his Solid Fuels Co-ordinator for War capacity, ordered a "freeze" of the estimated 3,000,000 tons of railroad-borne bituminous coal now in transit, as a means of making fuel available to war industries and other essential users.

A domestic "high command" to make sure the country's energies shall no longer be dissipated by loose management, was proposed by the Senate War Mobilization Committee. [Page 9.]

A request of the Attorney General to defer investigation of the Standard Oil-Navy Department contract for development of the Elks Hills, Calif., petroleum reserve, was refused by the House Public Lands Committee.

An additional $200,000,000 appropriation for war public works to meet the needs for community facilities in war centers under the Lanham Act passed the House and went to the Senate.

In Europe: De Gaulle and Giraud Share Command

The French Committee of National Liberation has agreed that Generals Henri Giraud and Charles de Gaulle shall remain in command of their respective armed forces until a subcommittee is appointed to unify all French forces. [Page 8.]

The French people, who were told by a British Army official, over the BBC eight months ago that the Allies would let them know when the time for invasion had arrived, were told today by the BBC to "be ready."

Voting in Eire today will determine whether Prime Minister Eamon de Valera will be returned to office for another five-year term, and early reports indicated that voting was expected to be light.

King George VI visited Malta, arriving by cruiser with a destroyer escort. The King drove through the streets and visited dockyards which have withstood continual and severe bombing raids.

Removal of Holland's Jews to Poland has now been completed. The deportation has been under way for some time and was carried out by the Nazis on a geographical basis in three stages. Final deportation decree was issued on May 14.

Baron Konstantin von Neurath, former German Foreign Minister, has been promoted by Adolf Hitler to the rank of Obergruppenführer [equivalent to that of General in the Army] of the National Socialist Party.

Premier Mussolini has placed trusted Fascists in charge of several Italian newspapers in order to help stiffen Italian resistance to the threatened invasion.

Sir James Grigg, British War Minister, and Sir Archibald Sinclair, Air Minister, have arrived in Cairo, Egypt.

Rescue is speeding to the aid of victims of the earthquake in northern Turkey which is reported to have proved fatal to 1,304 persons, destroyed 1,000 buildings and damaged 1,000 more in the Adapazar region of Anatolia province.

Boston: Filene's First Day Bond Sale, $80,000

First day's sales of War Bonds at the Four Freedoms War Bond show, which opened in Boston on Monday at Filene's, totaled $80,000, the committee in charge announced today.

A transcript of the Fire Commissioner's partially secret inquiry of the Cocoanut Grove fire was distributed to defense attorneys today after a lengthy discussion between Judge Edward T. Broadhurst and lawyers in the Superior Court trial of five defendants charged with conspiracy to violate Boston's building laws. [Page 2.]

Boston's official thermometer rose to 90 degrees at 12:30 today although the blazing sun reduced considerably the morning's humidity reading of 84 per cent at 8:30. Hottest temperature for this date, 95 degrees in 1941; coldest was 46 degrees in 1840.

Ten carloads of surplus commodities, five carloads of carrots and five carloads of string beans have been accepted by the state of Massachusetts from the Federal government to help feed the 47,000 inmates and employees of state institutions, in the interim before their own garden produce becomes available, George J. Cronin, Acting Chairman of the State Committee on Administration and Finance, said today.

Practice blackout will be accompanied by practice air-raid, on the next test which it is announced will occur "in the near future." Weather permitting, says the Army, "U. S. Army bombers may fly over the area blacked out." Conditions will duplicate, as nearly as possible, a genuine enemy raid. [Page 5.]

National: Government Counters in Press Dispute

In its antitrust suit against the Associated Press, the Government contended that freedom of the press would be aided "by striking down barriers erected by private combinations against access to reports of world news." The A. P. entered more than 80 affidavits, including statements signed by officials of United Press and subscribers of International News Service, purporting to show that it is not a monopoly as the Government charges. The Chicago Tribune, one of 18 A. P. members named in the suit, claimed the injunction the Government seeks would infringe the Constitutional guaranty of a free press.

Canada: Joint Postwar Economy Talk Planned

Canadian and United States Senators will hold a joint meeting, probably in Ottawa, to discuss postwar economy, according to a Canadian Parliament member.

The War:

Latest developments from the world's battle fronts: Page 1, Column 8.

Mr. Gibbs Does His Bit

NEWTON, Mass., June 22 (AP)—Well, Mr. Gibbs finally got in.

When Uncle Sam went to war, Henry J. Gibbs, then 58, tried to enlist in the Army and Navy. Too old, they told him. So, he joined the Massachusetts State Guard. His military bearing and punctilious soldier talk brought a question from the recruiting officer: "Where have you served?"

With an embarrassed grin, Mr. Gibbs—that's all the officers and enlisted men ever called him—admitted he had been with the British Army in the Boer War and had been a sergeant instructor attached to the Canadian forces in World War I. He was employed as a night watchman in a war plant.

A waiver on his age was obtained and he did his stint just after Pearl Harbor, guarding vital installations. But Mr. Gibbs wasn't satisfied. His son, he told friends, was far from military age and someone in the family ought to be in active service.

So, Mr. Gibbs now is at sea, a cook in the United States Maritime Service.

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Showers, Cooler

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Tuesday at 9:24 p. m. and ends Wednesday at 4:38 a. m.
Dimout begins Wednesday at 9:24 p. m. and ends Thursday at 4:38 a. m.

Meat Shortage Raises Demand For Sea Foods

Industry is hard put to meet the calls for fish which now extend over the entire week.

The war and meat shortage have combined to enable Boston's great fishing industry to realize the millennium of sharply increased demand—an objective for which the industry in the past has spent millions of dollars in efforts to induce people to "eat more fish."

Almost overnight the industry has found that every day has become "Fry-day" and the products of the sea—Nature's great food "warehouse" where there is no rationing—are sought six days a week instead of one day.

Wholesale fish dealers at the Boston Fish Pier, which is said to be the largest pier in the world to be devoted exclusively to the fish business, disclosed today that their business has undergone a revolutionary change, in that Mondays and Tuesdays are no longer the heaviest business days of the week.

Close Seconds

Fridays and Saturdays are running close seconds in the volume of business done by many houses. Even Wednesdays and Thursdays are more active than formerly as retailers throughout the country seek to procure additional seafood.

But the long-sought millennium in the fish industry—now that it is here—leaves much to be desired. For it has the proverbial "string" attached that serves to discount many Utopian situations. The "string" in this case is the fact that the same war that boosted the demand for fish has cut down the production, and there is not enough fish to fill all of the demand.

The Government needed countless small craft for the war effort and trawlers and draggers were requisitioned from New England's fishing fleet until about half the productive capacity of the industry was gone.

Orders for fish are being turned down daily by the wholesale fish houses. Retailers are being encouraged to submit their orders well in advance so the total supply may be more evenly distributed.

Influx of Whiting

One seasonal benefit to the supply situation is the annual influx of whiting. Thousands of pounds of this sweet-meat, mild, and tender seafood are being filleted at Provincetown as soon as it is landed, and then shipped as fresh fish. Whiting was once sold almost exclusively in the frozen fish form.

Substantial demand for fresh whiting fillets has been built up by the Atlantic Coast Fisheries Company, especially in the Great Lakes region and midwest parts of the United States. From 1,000 to 25,000 pounds a day are being shipped in 20-pound containers, well iced and shipped as far west as Kansas

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'Forts' Batter Ruhr in First Day Raid; Soviet Again Pleads for Second Front; Detroit Race Riots Quelled by Troops

Toll of Detroit flareup put at 23 fatalities, 700 injured—Cause of outbreaks obscure.

DETROIT, June 22 (AP)—Grim, steel-helmeted Federal troops backing their commands with rifles and machine guns enforced calm today in riot-torn sections of war-busy Detroit, where 23 persons—20 of them Negroes—were killed and 700 injured in racial fighting Monday.

The soldiers, marching on patrol past shattered stores and residences or rolling through empty streets in jeeps and armored cars, operated under the authority of a presidential proclamation and under orders from their officers to "fix your bayonets, load your guns, and don't take anything from anybody."

White and Negro antagonists who engaged in bloody battling that even swirled about Detroit's venerable City Hall on downtown Woodward Avenue, skulked into hiding.

Under an order by Gov. Harry Kelly of Michigan barring assembly of persons in Wayne (Detroit), Oakland, and Macomb Counties, an American League baseball game between the Detroit and Cleveland teams scheduled for 6 p. m. Eastern war time tonight was postponed. Officials of the Detroit Club hoped it would be possible to play a double-header tomorrow.

Cause of Outbreak Obscure

Officials of the Detroit race track and operators of theaters throughout the three-county area awaited the results of a conference with Governor Kelly at noon before announcing their plans.

The racing program at the fair grounds track was called off, following the conference.

Theaters were permitted to open today, but were told they must close at 9:15 p. m., as curfew restrictions remain in effect.

Governor Kelly, Mayor Edward J. Jeffries, Jr., and Army officials who participated in the conference said they had not decided on any date for the Army troops to discontinue their guard duty here.

Thousands of Negro employees in war plants here remained away from work today, but spokesmen for the principal companies involved said it was impossible to say to what extent production was affected.

A General Motors Corporation spokesman, reporting less than 40 per cent of the Negroes on the morning shift were at work, said the effect on production was lessened by a policy, several years old, of "sprinkling Negro workers through all departments."

Ford, Chrysler, and Briggs Man-

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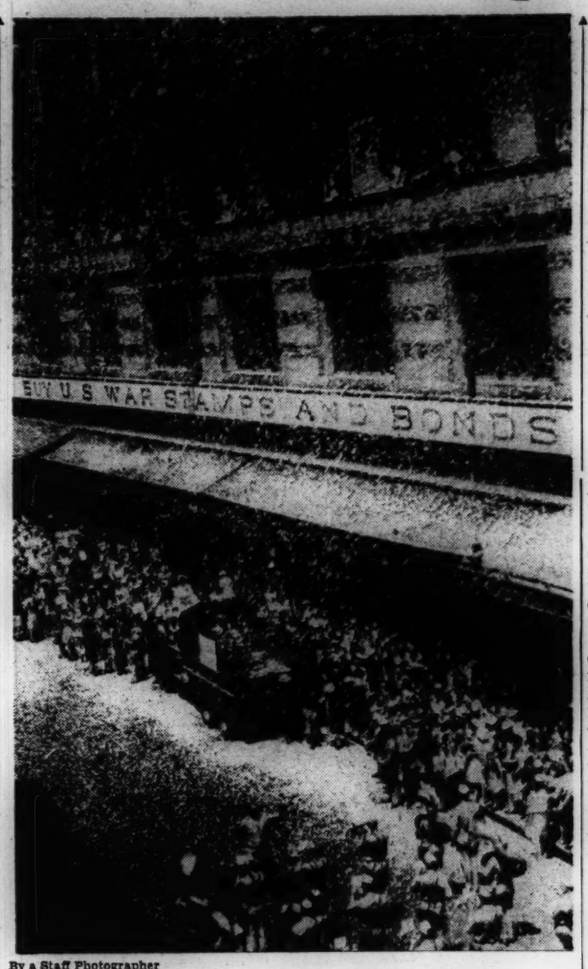

By a Staff Photographer

War Efforts on the Home Front

Bond buyers today besieged the War Bond booth at the Four Freedoms War Bond Show at Filene's in Boston. Such enthusiasm was apparently a carry-over from yesterday's inaugural celebration, when Summer Street took on the above snowstorm appearance as watchers showered down confetti and ticker tape on marchers in the parade which opened the War Bond show.

Moscow links appeal with statement that ties to Allies are growing stronger.

WASHINGTON, June 22 (AP)—Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, said today that preparations are moving "right along" for an Allied invasion of Europe.

Mr. Knox was asked at a press conference for comment on a new Russian insistence that an Allied army be thrown onto the German-dominated Continent. He would make "no comment at all" on the subject of a "second front," a term he has avoided using. However, he said preparations for an attack on Europe "are going forward right along."

LONDON, June 22 (AP)—The Russians, emphasizing that their ties with the United States and Britain are stronger than ever, called today for the opening of a second front this year and added: "To be late now means that our common cause will seriously suffer."

The call was issued in a "special communiqué of the Soviet Information Bureau," broadcast by the Moscow Radio on the second anniversary of the German invasion of Russia.

Declaring that while the balance of forces has improved to the benefit of "us and our Allies"—Germany was pictured as being politically and militarily "in a state of crisis"—the announcement asserted:

"But this is not enough for victory. Everything now depends on how the Allies will use the favorable situation for a second front, without which victory is impossible.

"Absence of a second front in Europe saved Hitlerite Germany from defeat in 1942. As is known, the Hitlerites used this breathing space for a new wide offensive against the Soviet Union in the summer and autumn of last year.

Damage to Common Task

"To miss the favorable conditions which have been created now for the opening of a second front in Europe in 1943, to be late with it, means inflicting serious damage to our common task.

"To delay a second front in Europe against Fascist Germany means to protract the war, which means a colossal increase in victims.

"On the other hand, the organization of a second front in Europe this year would bring about a quick termination of the war and consequently a colossal decrease of victims on the side of the anti-Hitlerite coalition."

Declaring that "during the past year the German Army has had no military successes," the special communiqué said that "on the contrary, it suffered one defeat after another on the Soviet front and in North Africa.

"Thus, as a result, the Hitlerite military power has been shaken and a crisis caused. The German political position has been weakened. This was proved by the state of panic in the German rear. The Germans have stopped believing in victory."

The communiqué, recorded here by the Soviet monitor, declared that the morale of the Red Army had grown stronger and that it "burns with the determination to put an end to the Fascists."

While German industry is powerless to replace its losses and is suffering from a shortage of labor,

Continued on Page 7, Column 4

American attack follows 700-plane RAF raid—Sicily and Italy also hard hit.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

American Flying Fortresses carried out their first daylight raid of the war on Germany's Ruhr today.

The big bombers attacked the Huls synthetic rubber plant at Recklinghausen and the former General Motors plant at Antwerp, Belgium, a few hours after more than 700 RAF blockbuster planes had dropped a near-record load of bombs on the Rhineland city of Krefeld.

Twenty Fortresses failed to return, but "a considerable number" of attacking enemy planes were reported downed. Forty-four British bombers failed to return from the Krefeld raid.

While the RAF and the United States Eighth Air Force were hitting at Northern Europe, great squadrons of Anglo-American craft opened a new round-the-clock offensive against Sicily and the Italian mainland. Hundreds of tons of explosives were dropped on Naples, Reggia Calabria, and other possible "invasion ports."

Along with this stepped-up aerial activity, fresh Axis invasion alarms were sounded in various parts of Europe. One German report said Allied troops, landing craft, and "a major British parachute force" were massing for an assault on Southern Europe.

Today, incidentally, is the day the Germans have been predicting would see the start of an Allied invasion. It is also the second anniversary of the German attack on Russia and, as such, it is one of those paradoxical occasions on which men and nations can look backward in order to get a better view of the present and the future.

The Russians observed the anniversary by making an eloquent plea for the opening of a second front this summer. They pointed out that total victory over the Axis, which is now assured, would not be possible if they had not withstood the repeated assaults of the Wehrmacht and thereby provided the United States and Britain with the time they needed so desperately to gather their strength.

But the fact that the Russians were so emphatic in urging a second front this summer raises a number of questions. It cannot be that Moscow does not know the plans of Britain and the United States. Is the demand, therefore, to be interpreted as meaning that the United States and Britain have decided to postpone major action in Europe until next year and that Russia is voicing her disapproval? Or is Moscow sending up a clever smokescreen to trick the Germans into committing themselves to a new and costly offensive in the East and thus exposing their western and southern flanks?

Some support may be found for this latter view in the continuing stalemate on the Eastern Front and reports that Hitler is moving substantial reinforcements from Russia to France. One source estimates that the German garrison in France has been increased from 35 to 44 divisions in recent weeks.

American Planes and Pilots Fully Outclass Japanese

The following eye-witness account of the recent air attack on Guadalcanal, which cost the Japanese 94 planes, comes from Mr. Walker, who was present at the conflict and was able to follow the whole course of the battle.

By Gordon Walker

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor accredited to the United States Naval Forces in the South Pacific

GUADALCANAL, June 17 (Delayed)—I saw United States airmen score one of the most decisive air victories of the war over the Japanese here yesterday. Ninety-four enemy planes which attempted to attack this American base were shot down in a spectacular series of dog fights. American losses were only six planes and one of the downed pilots was rescued.

The result of the battle emphasized the superiority of American planes and pilots. American planes are vastly better than anything the Japanese can put in the air both in maneuverability and fire power, and our pilots outclass their opponents to such an extent that comparisons are ridiculous. They outfought and outguessed the enemy at every turn. Japanese get a training of about 160 hours, only about 20 of which is in preliminary training. American pilots, on the other hand, average more than 100 hours in training, and pilots now operating from Henderson Field have 500 or more hours in the air to their credit.

More than 115 of the newest Zeroes and dive-bombers of the Aichi-99 type were used by the Japanese who apparently reckoned that by splitting the attack in two waves and coming in low over the hills from all directions they would take us by surprise and get out before interception.

Usually enemy raids here consist of small numbers of three or four aircraft, but yesterday they expected their superior numbers to inflict greater damage.

They not only failed to inflict even heavy damage, but they suf-

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Ickes and Lewis Resume Talks on Coal Agreement

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 22—For the second day the nation-wide coal strike tied up America's production of basic war fuel, and for the second day the Roosevelt Administration reserved its comment and refrained from divulging its intentions.

Harold L. Ickes, Solid Fuels Co-ordinator, and John L. Lewis, head of the United Mine Workers, resumed discussions this morning from which, it is believed, a plan may emerge for reopening the coal mines under continued Government management.

Neither man commented on the discussions yesterday afternoon, which lasted for an hour and a half.

Mr. Lewis declined to say anything as he paused outside Mr. Ickes' office this morning. Accompanying him were John O'Leary, UMW vice-president; Maj. Percy Tetlow, union technical adviser, and John Owens, president of the Ohio district, the participants in yesterday's meeting.

Steel Industry Affected

It was expected that the National War Labor Board would shortly refer the coal crisis directly to President Roosevelt, on whose move in the situation everything now depends.

Meanwhile, the steel industry began to curtail operations because of a shortage of coke as the third general strike since May 1, resulting in the loss of 1,000,000 tons of soft coal a day, entered its second day.

With a recurrence of a coal stoppage now for a third time officials find little new to say except that this time the matter seems headed for a showdown, and that the need for coal is greater at some of the steel ovens than it has been before.

A spokesman for the Carnegie-Illinois Steel said that some of its furnaces would be shut down because of lack of coal. The last strike closed 11 of its furnaces.

No comment came from the White House as to Mr. Roosevelt's intentions, or whether he will sign or veto the drastic anti-strike bill which otherwise becomes law automatically Friday night.

The Administration seemed to have three main courses before it:

1. To accept the miners' challenge to the National War Labor Board and break the strike, by every means at its command.
2. To abandon the NWLB and let Mr. Ickes bargain with the miners. This would mean resignation and collapse of NWLB.
3. To have Mr. Ickes urge the miners to return to work under the NWLB Friday directive, with the understanding that the Government will run the mines "for the duration."

It appears to be the third possibility that is being explored. The Miners Policy Committee which saw Mr. Ickes yesterday said that it "will make any necessary sacrifices" if the Government will go beyond mere custody and officially take over the coal properties for the war's duration.

Average of $49.60

Coal operators are known to want their mines back. Mr. Ickes has charged that some operators have refused to bargain collectively in good faith. Mr. Lewis apparently feels that if the Government took over the mines for permanent war operation, operators would quickly resume negotiations.

So far the Government has taken merely custodial charge of mines. Officials of the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation in Pittsburgh announced that some of their blast furnaces would be shut down today because of lack of coal.

Yesterday's developments were few.

Mr. Lewis and other U. M. W.

Continued on Page 9, Column 3

Marshall Discloses Allies Have Master Plan; Dewey Assails Program on Food Production

By Ralph W. Cessna

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 22 — Vigorous denunciation yesterday of the Administration's food production program by Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, of New York, coupled with the fact that Mr. Dewey is a potential although unadmitted Republican Presidential nominee, has centered attention of the annual Governors' Conference here, first briefly on the food problem and next on affable, meticulous Mr. Dewey himself.

That the Governor of a key state in the industrial East, even though Presidential timber, could "steal the show" as he has here by discussing a farm problem, is considered significant. It is recalled that another Governor of the same state, Franklin D. Roosevelt, made strides toward the White House by an attack which stemmed partly from that same field of agriculture.

Governor Dewey, however, did not set out to solve the nation's farm problem. He did insist that New Deal measures have been "incredibly deficient" and that basic changes would benefit the nation as a whole, but his main thesis, expressed in terms of the relation-

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Meeting Proposed On States' Rights

By the Associated Press

Boise, Idaho, June 22

Gov. C. A. Bottolfsen said he is dispatching telegraphic invitations today to the Governors of Montana, Wyoming, Nevada, and Colorado to a proposed "States' rights conference" of Western Governors.

Governor Bottolfsen said he was sending the telegrams to sound out the Governors' reaction to his proposal that Western States take unified action "for the protection of States' rights."

Invitations also will go to Governors of California, Oregon, Washington, Utah, Arizona, and New Mexico.

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 22—The American people are authoritatively assured today that a final, unified master strategy for winning the war in both Europe and the Far East has been agreed to by the United States, Great Britain, Russia, and China and that "victory is certain."

The authority is Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff of the United States Army and member of the combined Anglo-American High Command.

Delivering his first public speech to a civilian audience since the assault on Pearl Harbor, General Marshall chose the 35th annual Governors' Conference to inform the country that "unity of action" on a scale "unprecedented in history" has now been achieved.

This new, detailed and co-ordinated Allied plan of battle embraces "strategy, operations, ship-

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Continent:

Krefeld Hard Hit By Allied Bombers

The Anglo-American bombing operations against Northern Europe were supported by United States, RAF, Dominion and Allied fighter squadrons.

The Ruhr, the objective of both the night and daylight operations, is about 50 miles long and 40 miles wide, and it produces roughly about three fourths of German coal, four fifths of its

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Four Freedom Models To Appear at Filene's

Vermont models for the Four Freedoms paintings of Norman Rockwell, national magazine cover artist, are scheduled to appear tomorrow at the Four Freedoms War Bond Show at Filene's store.

The joint Treasury-Curtis Publishing committee, in making this announcement today, stated that the scheduled appearances of the Vermonters was the first during the Four Freedoms Show's nationwide tour. The showings are scheduled at noon and 3:45 p. m.

Carl Hess, central figure in Mr. Rockwell's painting, "Freedom of Speech," who will be one of the group to attend, is an American of German descent and is a neighbor of Mr. Rockwell in Arlington, Vt., it was disclosed. It was while Mr. Rockwell was attending town meeting in Arlington that the idea for the freedom of speech poster occurred. A local man—just an average American citizen—was discussing an appropriation while his fellow citizens listened attentively. It was a scene that could have happened anywhere in the United States and it is now recorded in its simplicity and dignity.

In the typically American group in the "Freedom of Worship" painting, Mrs. Harrington, treasurer of the local Grange, is also appearing in the show at Filene's. Youngsters in the "Freedom from Want" poster which depicts a Thanksgiving dinner, are also scheduled to come to Boston to tell the Four Freedoms visitors how it feels to model for a painting. The Thanksgiving dinner was genuine, and happened to be Mr. Rockwell's own. After posing the group for a preliminary sketch, the artist and his holiday guests promptly ate the turkey "model."

According to Mr. Rockwell, who made the arrangements for the appearances of his models at the show on Wednesday, many of them have never been to a large city before. Some of them have insisted upon a ride in the subway and on the Elevated before they return home, he disclosed.

Others who are lending their talents on Wednesday include Jeanne Cagney, stage and screen player; and Lucille Matthews, comedy-songstress now appearing locally.

Seen at the Four Freedoms Show

By a Staff Photographer

British Naval Color Guard

This organization accompanied Sir Anthony George, British Consul General, who yesterday addressed the opening-day visitors to the show at Filene's store.

National Urban League Head Charges Riots to Subversion

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRIARCLIFF MANOR, N. Y., June 22—All the evidences point to the fact that there is nothing accidental about the race riots in Detroit, Lester B. Granger of the National Urban League told members of the Wellesley Institute for Social Progress at Briarcliff Junior College yesterday.

The riots are the result of a deliberately conceived and skillfully organized plan on the part of subversive groups to slow up the war effort, he declared.

Arriving at Briarcliff after a day and night of "being constantly on the telephone to Detroit and the White House," Mr. Granger admitted he was in a state of "anger at the hypocrisy and stupidity of the national leadership that has ignored repeated warnings and failed to take any action that would prevent such a disaster."

Granger Names Groups

The Urban League, said Mr. Granger in talking to reporters after his address, has asked the President to go on the air and use his personal influence in appealing for unity on the home front as in the embattled areas. It has also asked for action by the Federal Bureau of Investigation against the leaders of these organized subversive movements on exactly the same grounds as they proceed against Nazi and Fascist espionage agents.

In his address he mentioned as subversive groups the League for White Supremacy, the Christian-American Association and the Ku Klux Klan. A league investigation shows, he said, that these three groups were engaged in instigating the race conflict in Mobile, Ala.; Beaumont, Texas, and Detroit.

But to put the whole blame on such organizations, he went on, would be to overlook the importance of the fundamental problem which must be solved if the United States is to take a position as world leader of democracy.

"Upon the Negro's status, in the United States depends America's profession and intention regarding world leadership in democracy," he declared.

What Negroes Ask

Given the scorn and indifference of the white population toward the Negro and the growing restiveness of the Negro at this attitude plus the increased aggressiveness of Negro leaders we have a situation, Mr. Granger explained, in which it takes only intelligent leadership to stir up a strike.

Millions of the 13,000,000 Negroes in this country are seriously asking themselves these questions, according to Mr. Granger:

Which is our real enemy?

Shall we place our opposition against soldiers in the uniform of Japan and Germany or is our bigger enemy our white neighbor in America who is willing to stop winning the war to settle old grudges with us?

Do we do the greatest service by fighting Naziism abroad or a native brand of it here?

Enumerating recent struggles to break down barriers in the Army, and to gain admittance to the Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard and Air corps, Mr. Granger explained that Negroes argued that if this is war for democracy, let democracy begin at home. If I am being sent overseas to die for democracy, the Negro says, I am willing to be killed for it here, according to Mr. Granger.

This is a short-sighted attitude, in Mr. Granger's opinion, but an understandable one. The typical Negro today has little faith in the government or in democracy, he said.

Proposed Remedy

Maintaining that the United States must make a sign to the world that it intends to solve this problem, Mr. Granger urged that it make a start in the field of government by giving equal educational opportunities in all public facilities and an equal chance at government jobs and for promotion in the Army.

Convinced that racial equality is a barometer of democracy he said that present readings indicate a stormy time ahead.

He declared that reports which have come into the Urban League from Chicago, Washington, St. Louis, and Baltimore indicate that disturbances similar to those in Detroit can be touched off there at any moment.

Members of the Institute today divided into four round-table groups to discuss different phases of the general topic, "Issues Today Determining Democracy Tomorrow." As is the custom of the Institute, the membership of each group will remain fixed for the duration of the conference, although the leaders will change. This, it is felt, gives a better opportunity of working through to some conclusions.

At the round table on "City Children in Wartime Agriculture," Thomas N. Hurd, Director of the New York State Manpower Service, reported that up to June 1, 15,000 youths had enrolled in the Farm Cadet Victory Corps Program and that another 35,000 expect to work on their home or near-by farms. Already approximately 1,000 youths from New York City and Westchester County have left their homes to live on farms. About 500 of these, he said, received a short "conditioning" course at the State Institutes of Agriculture.

Production First Objective

More than 10,000 members of the Corps who do not work on farms by the month are available for harvest work in areas within commuting distance of their homes or for work in harvest work camps, Mr. Hurd added.

"We like to think of the manpower problem in terms of production rather than of helping the farmer. That should be our first objective," Mr. Hurd said, declaring that the food shortage is more serious than the general public believes.

The concern of the United States Children's Bureau over the welfare of these young people on farms was expressed by Miss Elizabeth Johnson, who keeps in touch with farm-labor programs in the various states. "Those who plan for the use of young people on farms must give attention to the needs of the child as well as to the need of getting crops harvested," she said. Supervision by experienced leaders is essential, she brought out.

Working Hours Debated

Mr. Hurd explained that in New York State one supervisor for every 40 children is provided, many of the supervisors being teachers who already know the youngsters. Other safeguards under the New York setup include strict adherence to the 14-year minimum age; requirement of working permits except in the case of the children of farm families; provision of low-cost accident insurance policies for the summer, $3 to cover $500 in medical costs; adequate transportation; requirement of proper licensing of vehicles and operators; medical inspection of children before they are allowed to go; approval of parents in writing, also of the school principal; inspection of farm homes to which children are sent.

Under the New York plan, the maximum day for those who commute to the farms is 7 a. m. to 6 p. m. from point of assembly back to the same. Miss Johnson and two or three farm representatives in the audience felt this was too long.

One farm woman said that farmers in her district would prefer to hire children for four or five hours at the most. After that their efficiency decreases to a point where it is uneconomical for the farmer as well as perhaps harmful to the child. She advocated split shifts, if transportation could be worked out.

In regard to the 14-year minimum, another farm woman said she thought those who charge that farmers hire younger children without regard to this provision have merely seen the younger children working on their own home farms and jumped to the conclusion without investigating.

A. M.

THE *Atlantis*

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Wellesley Girls To Study in Mexico

Five students from Wellesley College—all members of next year's Senior Class—will study at the University of Mexico this summer.

Diana Voss, Margaret Cleveland, and Mary O'Neil, all of Boston, and Shirley Harris and Ann Hovey, who will join the others en route, have left for Mexico City, with plans to study Spanish, political science, and international relations in the Central American university.

Excerpts From Grove Inquiry Are Read at Conspiracy Trial

Excerpts from the transcript from the Fire Commissioner's partially secret inquiry into the Cocoanut Grove disaster last winter were read today at the trial of five defendants on charges of conspiring to violate the city's building laws.

They were introduced, however, over vigorous objections of defense counsel which precipitated a lengthy conference at the bench with Judge Edward T. Broadhurst where it was finally agreed that certain excerpts from the records of the hearing could be admitted.

But before Assistant Attorney General John J. Walsh could read them the Judge turned toward the jury, which is listening to its sixth day of testimony, and cautioned them, saying:

"The Government will introduce statements from one or four defendants concerning activities at Cocoanut Grove made subsequent to the fire. If there was any conspiracy, as the Commonwealth claims, between one or more, the conspiracy terminated before the fire occurred.

"Things done or said after the conspiracy terminated are not admissible except as against the person that made them. They are admissible because they show activities and the state of mind of the persons making them. But they are not admissible against others on trial in this indictment."

First Excerpt

The first excerpt introduced was of the testimony of Rueben O. Bodenhorn, a noted designer and one of the five defendants on trial. It was disclosed that he designed the interior of the original night club building as well as the bar and decorations in the Broadway addition.

"I drew a tentative floor plan for Barney," the defendant was quoted as testifying in the original hearing. "He got an architect for the plans, which were to be submitted to the Licensing Board."

Mr. Walsh read into the record the further statements by Mr. Bodenhorn in which he admitted he knew little about the actual construction of the night club and had, in effect, confined his activities to such things as suggesting the color scheme of the new lounge, laying out of the new bar, and seeing to it that the leather-studded walls were properly designed.

In reply to a question by the Fire Commissioner as to whether he or Barnett Welansky, owner of the Grove, had suggested the new cocktail lounge, the defendant was quoted as saying:

Called Second Class

"Well, he had acquired the property and was changing dressing-rooms around the place long before I got on the job." A few minutes later at the hearing, Mr. Bodenhorn characterized the Broadway additions as "very much second class and very old."

Earlier today workmen employed at the night club during its construction told the jury that were supervised at various times by Mr. Bodenhorn and Samuel Rudnick, the general contrator, and another defendant. One of them placed Building Inspector Theodore Eldracher at the night club on the afternoon of Nov. 17, the day it opened.

Mr. Rudnick and his assistant, David Gilbert, also a defendant, were in charge of the alterations which were completed just 11 days before the fire on Nov. 28 which took the lives of 491 persons. The fifth defendant is James Welansky, brother of the owner of the night club. Mr. Barnett Welansky is serving a 12-to-15 year sentence in the Charlestown State prison on a manslaughter conviction growing of the disaster.

During the course of the trial late yesterday afternoon it was disclosed that metal for fire doors, which were indicated on the officially approved plans for the new lounge, could not be had without a priority number. The defense has admitted that fire doors had not been installed at the entrance of the New Lounge at the time of the fire.

Memorial Approved For the Bostonians Killed in the War

An order by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin for construction of a $5,000 temporary war memorial to Boston men and women killed in World War II has been approved by the City Council. The memorial will be erected on the Common.

Also adopted by the Council was an order introduced by Councilor Philip A. Fish, requesting Governor Saltonstall to use his emergency powers in an investigation of charges that defense plants are refusing to examine for employment veterans with disability discharges.

The Council voted to invite Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty to meet Thursday with the ordinance committee to discuss the proposed curfew law and the problem of juvenile delinquency.

Bay State Plans Family Evacuation If Fuel Runs Out

Aware of the distinct possibility that next winter's fuel shortage may be worse than that of last winter, Mayo A. Shattuck, director of the evacuation division of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, has called a meeting for tomorrow evening at Red Cross Headquarters, 161 Massachusetts Avenue, to discuss evacuation of families.

Prior to the meeting, Mr. Shattuck will have met with evacuation officers from all the nine civilian defense regions in the State.

Speakers at the meeting will include Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, State Emergency Fuel Conservator; J. W. Farley, executive director of the Public Safety Committee; Public Welfare Commissioner Arthur G. Roche; Public Health Commissioner, Vlado A. Getting; Horace P. Stevens, director of the medical division; Maj. Mary H. Ward, commanding officer of the Massachusetts Women's Defense Corps; and Joseph R. Hamlen of the Red Cross.

Pleasure Driving Cases Get Hearing

OPA officials at the Federal Building today began the hearing of 21 cases of alleged violations of the no-pleasure-driving edict.

Dominic Guirastante of Dorchester, who was stopped by OPA inspectors and police June 11 and who had an A book containing eight attached and three loose coupons, said that he worked for a cleansing establishment, that he found the three loose coupons in a pocket of some clothing, while he was searching for articles that should be removed before cleansing. Since the coupons were worth less than $1, he kept them.

His wife found the coupons in his clothing and transferred them to his A book, he said. Mr. Guirastante told the officials he was driving to East Boston with a brother-in-law when he was stopped. His case was taken under advisement.

Louis Gilman of Roxbury, who was stopped for alleged joy-riding, did not admit or deny the allegation, but said that he had sold his car two days after being stopped and surrendered today a recently issued C book. The book, containing 72 coupons when issued, still had 68 of them, although ten were loose. He expained that he had torn out the ten and laid them in the book.

Two other C books were turned in today at the hearing by suspected violators of the regulation.

Of the 21 cases set for hearing, 16 were heard.

Driving License Renewals Probed

Alleged irregularities in the issuance of driving license renewals at the Haverhill branch office of the Registry of Motor Vehicles were being investigated today by State Police, it was learned today at the Public Works Building, 100 Nashua Street.

More than 250 licenses, it was disclosed by William F. Campbell, chief accountant of the Registry, had been issued at the Haverhill office without any entry being made on the financial records.

The entire personnel of the Haverhill office was called to the State Public Works building in Boston today for questioning by State Detective Lieut. John A. Dempsey of the Department of Public Safety. Meanwhile a special crew of clerks from the Boston office was operating the Haverhill branch.

Lincoln Tax Rate $24

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LINCOLN, June 22—The local tax rate for 1943 was determined today by the Board of Assessors at $24 on each $1,000, this being a reduction of one dollar under last year's rate, made possible by town economy. The total assessed valuation is placed at $3,831,262, a slight gain of $14,386 in the past year. There are 637 poll tax payers in Lincoln, five less than in 1942.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Showers, Cooler

Boston and Vicinity: Warm and humid today, scattered showers late this afternoon and evening; cooler Wednesday morning; gentle winds.

Southwestern Maine and all Remaining N. E. States: Little change in temperature today and cooler Wednesday morning.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 3:38 p. m.; height 10.1 feet.
Wednesday, 3:54 a. m.; height 10.7 feet.

Private Gets Praise for His Tips to Officer

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 22 (AP)—From a private deep in the Pacific combat zone came so many good pointers on how officers ought to conduct themselves that Col. Charles T. Arnett, commanding office of Yale's big air forces technical training school sat right down and told him that "the circumstances under which you have written will make your advice of far more value than anything we can say."

Private First Class William Rutherford, of Roanoke, Va., wrote to his brother, Tom, a cadet at the school here, a warning that when he and other cadets were commissioned they'd have to be prepared to "take an examination every day" from a lot of subordinates who want their officers to be flawless.

The letter arrived just in time for the elder brother to read it before he was graduated and commissioned a second lieutenant.

"You will be an officer soon, Tom, and will therefore have a much greater responsibility than you have ever had before, so let me, as your brother, put in my two-cents' worth before the ordeal starts," said the letter, which was printed in The Beaver, a cadet publication.

It continued:

Make Friends

"It will be impossible to make all of your men like you, but you can make almost all of them like you, and that is one of the most important things an officer must do.

"If you should be asked a question to which you do not know a definite answer, don't 'beat around the bush' with long and involved explanations, or try to evade the issue, or make the subordinate seem foolish for asking it, but simply say, 'I am not sure of it, so I will look it up and let you know as soon as possible.'

"Never neglect to do anything you say you will do, even for the most stupid-looking private.

"The most popular officers we have here are the men who will sit down with an enlisted man and teach him anything he happens to say he would like to learn about field artillery and survey. Never feel as though your time is wasted in doing such things because, even though some of the men are incapable of learning, you will be giving the men who are capable concrete proof of the fact that you are the one who will help them.

Keep Temper

"Never lose your temper, or your patience with anyone for anything, yet stand firm and don't let anyone run over you. Remember, when you lose your temper, the men lose their respect.

"Never try to impress the men with your rank (they know you have it). Some of our best officers come into the C. P. (Command Post) at night and carry on friendly conversation with enlisted personnel for hours at a time, and have no trouble maintaining discipline and respect the next day, or even that night if the occasion calls for it.

"Just being a 'good fellow' is not enough to hold the respect of an enlisted man because with all this poor grammar and apparent lukewarm attitude toward things military, he is a close observer and he wants his officers to be flawless.

"You must know your job because you will have to take an examination every day and your grades will not be put down, but will be carried around in the hearts and minds of your subordinates throughout your entire career."

In his letter to Private Rutherford, Colonel Arnett said:

"I am writing to express my appreciation for the fine thoughts which you included in your advice to your brother; in particular those in which you state your ideas as to how he should accept his responsibility as an officer. I feel that you have expressed more than one of the basic principles which must underlie the perfect relationship between an officer and the men under him.

"The officers of this school have tried to express to our students some of the tenets of officer conduct that you have so well expressed. The circumstances under which you have written it will make your advice of far more value than anything we can say."

Providence Greets Bolivian Officials

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 22 (AP)—The whole State Labor Department turned out today to welcome two Bolivian labor officials.

Remberto Capriles Rico, Under Secretary of Labor of Bolivia, and Gaston Arduz Eguia, Director General of Social Investigations in the Ministry of Labor of Bolivia, were welcomed to the State House by Director William L. Connolly of the Labor Department and all his employees.

After a brief inspection of the department, the guests were taken to a hearing room, where all the employees were assembled to welcome them. After the exchange of greetings the chiefs of each division explained to the guests the operations of his unit.

5-Cent Fare for Children

Beginning Thursday children over five years of age and under 14 will have the benefit of a five-cent fare for a single ride anywhere on the Boston Elevated. The new ruling will continue through Thursday, Sept. 9, according to an announcement from Edward Dana, president and general manager of the Railway.

Cruiser Quincy Is Ready For Launching Wednesday

War Activities in New England

Replacing a great fighting ship which went down in the Pacific last August with guns blazing, the new heavy cruiser Quincy will be launched at the Fore River Shipyard of the Bethlehem Steel Company, Quincy, tomorrow, the First Naval District announced today.

Sponsor of the ship will be Mrs. Henry S. Morgan, of Washington, daughter of former Secretary of the Navy Charles Francis Adams. She also sponsored the first Quincy.

The former Quincy was sunk in action off the Solomon Islands following a savage, close-quarters engagement between several Japanese warships and the United States cruisers Quincy, Vincennes, and Astoria. She was also built at the Quincy, Mass., yard and joined the fleet in April, 1926.

Ingersolls Honored

A famous Navy family will be honored when the U. S. S. Ingersoll, a destroyer, is launched Monday at the Bath Iron Works, the Navy announced today.

Named jointly for the father and a son of Admiral Royal E. Ingersoll, Commander in Chief of the Atlantic Fleet, the Ingersoll will be one of five Naval vessels to be launched in New England during the next seven days.

Lieut. Royal R. Ingersoll, son of the fleet commander, was killed in action in World War II but details have never been announced. He served aboard the battleship California and the destroyer Cassin. Born in Manila, he attended Rogers High School, Newport, R. I., and Severn School in Maryland before entering the Naval Academy.

The Fleet Commander's father, Rear Admiral Rodney Ingersoll was at one time Chief of Staff of the Atlantic Fleet and during World War I was temporarily assigned in Paris to charge of communications for a mission headed by Col. Edward M. House.

The Ingersoll will be sponsored jointly by Miss Alice Jean Ingersoll, daughters of the late Rear Admiral, and Mrs. Helen Earle Ingersoll, widow of the Lieutenant.

Other launchings scheduled are as follows: U. S. S. Walter S. Brown, destroyer escort vessel, Boston Navy Yard, Friday, June 25 (christening only); U. S. S. Joseph E. Campbell, destroyer escort vessel, Bethlehem-Hingham shipyard, Saturday, June 26; U. S. S. Fraregent, destroyer escort vessel, Bethlehem Fore River Shipyard, Monday, June 28.

Lower Requirements

The United States Maritime Service has announced lowering of vision and height requirements for admission to apprentice seamen schools in preparation for service with the rapidly expanding Merchant Marine Victory Fleet. The Service also announces opportunity for men 17 and six months up to 50 years of age who desire to train as cooks and bakers.

Women Aerologists

The office of Naval Officer Procurement, Boston, announces that the Women's Reserve is in need of 70 young women under 30 years of age who can qualify as aerology officers. Requirements include a degree from an accredited college and at least one year of integral calculus and physics with C grades.

Eating on the Fly

A special combat lunch for bomber crews on flight missions of from 8 to 12 hours has been developed by the Quartermaster Corps for the Army Air Forces, the public relations branch of the Boston Quartermaster Depot announced today.

The lunch is packed in units sufficient for three men and is composed of foods which may be eaten as they are or can be converted into hot dishes if the planes are equipped with electric hot plates or other cooking facilities. The meal consists of a pre-cooked rice, lemon powder for lemonade, tea tablets, bouillon cubes, dehydrated beef, biscuits, fruit bars, dried apricots, a non-melting canned butter product, hard candy, chewing gum, soluble coffee, sugar and salt.

No Ban on 'Mission to Moscow'

There will be no ban in Boston of the motion picture "Mission to Moscow" Mayor Maurice J. Tobin declared in a statement replying to the recent resolution adopted by the City Council asking him to take action against the film.

"I do not intend to ban the showing of the motion picture 'Mission to Moscow,' despite the fact that, in my opinion, it is a distortion of historical fact," the Mayor said in a prepared statement issued late yesterday, a few hours after a delegation representing the C. I. O. called at his office and demanded that no action be taken on the Council's resolution.

"In my opinion to ban the picture would embarrass our State Department and our commander in chief in their handling of our relations with Russia," the Mayor's statement continued. "Russia is our ally in this war. At present she is fighting with us on the German front. Shortly, I hope, she will be fighting with us on the Japanese front.

"Any action at this time which would in any way tend to injure our relations with a most valuable military ally certainly could not be considered a contribution to the war effort.

"Germany's coming defeat is certain. It will not be accomplished without Russia's help. After Germany we will face the necessity of defeating Japan. The length of time and the number of American lives necessary to accomplish that will depend in no small measure on whether or not we have Russia's assistance. In permitting the showing of this film, I do not change in any way my abhorrence of the Communistic philosophy and all for which it stands. I do not think the picture will affect any true American one way or another in his views on Communism."

Shortage of Meat Causing a Heavy Sea Foods Demand

Continued from Page 1

City. These fish are available from now until about Oct. 15.

One advantage of the whiting is that the price is more stable than in the case of haddock where prices fluctuate up to 10 cents a pound a day, according to Gordon T. Canning, sales manager of the Atlantic Coast Fisheries Co. He points out that housewives are rapidly learning the economy of fillets, though the retail price is higher than for the "round" fish, in that the lack of waste when fillets are purchased, offsets the difference in price.

Three Women Enter U. S. Court Practice

Three women were among 19 attorneys admitted to practice before the Federal courts today at an "induction" ceremony in the Boston Federal Building marking the opening summer term of the United States District Court.

The women were: Elizabeth Nichols Onate, of Boston; Winifred W. Ward, of Canton, and Elvira M. Barbadora, of Quincy.

A new Federal Grand Jury was drawn for the summer term, of which Frank L. Brigham, of Leominster, a bookkeeper, was appointed foreman. The old Grand Jury, which was due to be discharged last night, was retained in service for an extra six days for consideration of "an important case," according to Edmund J. Brandon, United States District Attorney

Huntington School Principal Elected

Arthur E. Newcomb Jr., 16 Cordis Street, Wakefield, will become principal of the Huntington School for Boys on July 1.

Mr. Newcomb, who holds degrees from Middlebury and Boston University, was master of English and French at the Mitchell School, Billerica; master of English at the Moses Brown School, Providence; member of the English department at the William H. Hall Senior High School, Hartford; and has been head of the English department at Huntington School since 1940.

He succeeds Charles H. Sampson, who has resigned to become a professor at Bates College.

Fish Plant Gets Wage Adjustment

Approval of wage adjustments requested by the Atlantic Coast Fisheries Co. of Boston for employees at its whiting fish freezing and packing plant at Provincetown was announced today by the New England War Labor Board.

The adjustments, affecting 50 regular employees and 200 seasonal workers, ranged from 5 to 35 per cent over wages paid during the 1942 season and are retroactive to March 21.

In announcing its decision on this case the Board stated that "these wage adjustments are approved as a rare and unusual case conforming with the May 12 directive issued by the Economic Stabilization Director. The basis of this approval lies in the fact that the industry is seasonal and that the labor market in which it operates is a relatively isolated one. Under these circumtances, in the opinion of the Board, the award cannot be regarded as one which would stimulate any significant inflation and that this award is justified as being necessary to effectively prosecute the war."

Events Around Greater Boston

Wednesday

A talk on "Saints and Symbols" will be given by Mrs. Sayward in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

A talk on "Chinese Influence in the West" will be given by Mrs. Tanner in the Museum of Fine Arts at 2 p. m. Free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4

Radio Timetable: Page 4

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Rural School Adjustments Urged by U. S. Educators

By Dorothea Kahn
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, June 22 — A great deal can be done, with money and without it, to raise the standards of education in little country schools all over the United States, finds the Committee on Rural Education here. It has just published a booklet—"Still Sits the Schoolhouse by the Road"—to show all sorts of people—farmers, teachers, university professors, and city voters—what each can do to provide better educational opportunities for the 51 per cent of the children who attend rural schools.

It is not merely the wartime emergency problems of the country schools this committee is thinking about. That is serious with 7,000 rural schools already closed, but the committee headed by Roscoe Pulliam, Illinois educator, urges that these be solved with necessary adjustments which themselves may lead to permanent improvements. In the main, this booklet offers a postwar plan for rural education.

The biggest reform urged is the raising of rural teachers' salaries through State and Federal aid. The national average for rural teachers in 1940 was $967 in contrast to a national average of $1,937 for city teachers. Moreover, there was lack of trained supervision for these poorly paid teachers.

The committee doesn't blame rural people too severely for this situation. There are great differences in wealth in the different areas of the United States. "The need for increased Federal aid to equalize educational opportunities and standards among the States is clearly evident," says the report.

But what can Mr. and Mrs. Farmer do about it? The pamphlet gives them some concrete advice.

"They can interest their farm organizations and their community and State rural-life councils in the problem. Rural people who are members of the Grange, the Farm Bureau, or the Farmers' Union can see that their organization adopts policies and supports programs for better education.

"They can also find out whether their congressmen and senators in Washington and their representatives at the State capital favor or oppose Federal and State support for education. They can actively support legislators who work for such aid. When State or Federal bills affecting school appropriations are under consideration, they can write or wire their representatives, letting them know their views."

But money alone is not enough, this committee shows in its study. It urges first of all, more efficient administration through reorganization of administrative and taxing units and also attendance units. This is easier to recommend than to do, for often the people concerned oppose reorganization, fearing loss of local control. But experience in some counties shows that they can be enlisted in support of the program if called in to help plan it. Saginaw County, Mich., is cited as an example. "The people in this county feel that the schools are closely related to community life and that reorganization does not result in loss of local control of their children's schools," says this booklet. "They also recognize that larger schools . . . can provide vocational training for farm children."

Better and more extensive training for rural teachers is pointed out as another need and friends of rural education are urged to take steps to provide it. In the past there has been a tendency to train rural and urban teachers in the same subjects. But the rural school teachers, in the opinion of this committee, should be able to help rural youth understand farm problems and to that end should know how to teach farm bookkeeping, the theory of tariffs, and the fundamentals of taxation.

Special training for rural teachers need not be confined to the brief pre-professional training in normal school, however. "Colleges and universities," comments this committee, "have an opportunity and an obligation to extend off-campus services to rural communities. Several teachers colleges have recognized this opportunity and are offering a new type of field course to rural teachers at work."

The community, too, can help improve the rural school, this booklet points out.

"Effective educational programs do not depend entirely upon funds; they depend also upon the vision and the willingness of the people to co-operate in providing educational opportunities and making fullest use of the opportunities at hand."

As an illustration of this thesis the booklet tells of the accomplishments of a principal of a two-teacher school in Oklahoma. He got the interest of the community in the school by sending out a questionnaire to all parents, asking their views on specific educational policies. Then he got parents to join the teachers in working out plans for enabling the community to contribute to the school and the school to the community. And here were some of the results, as related in this publication:

"The parents assisted the teachers with the hot-lunch program and participated in a number of school activities. The children served the community by singing in church on Sunday, by keeping the school lawn clean and mowed, by informing the people of road hazards. . . . Boys and girls took great pride in helping to improve the livestock of their community, and they shared in county and State-wide 4-H Club honors. Thus, as a result of a broad educational program, this two-teacher rural school has become the social and educational center of the community, and the children who attend it are aware of their community responsibilities and their duties as citizens."

Landing Party at Attu Fires at Snipers

Official United States Navy

One of Many Photographs From the Far-Flung Fronts

This picture is included in "Graflex Sees the War," the Folmer Graflex Corporation's exhibit of great war pictures now being shown in New York.

Graflex Shows How Camera Sees the War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 22—What the camera has brought back from United States battle fronts, including scenes from Attu, Sardinia and other centers of Pacific and African campaigns, has been assembled for an exhibit, "Graflex Sees the War," now at Lord and Taylor's Fifth Avenue shop, where it will remain until June 30.

Fifty pictures showing important land, sea, and air activities have been selected by the Folmer Graflex Corporation, of Rochester, N. Y., from thousands of battle photographs taken from bombers, warships, submarines and land positions since Pearl Harbor. The photographs were taken by the United States Navy, Coast Guard, Marine Corps, Air Forces and Signal Corps.

One of the pictures shows a landing party at Attu firing at Japanese snipers; another, United States bombers hitting a Japanese munition ship; others record what the photographer saw when Wotze, Japanese base in the Marshall Islands, was attacked; how a camouflaged Japanese transport looked after a direct hit, a wide view of an Allied Camp for German prisoners-of-war in North Africa, an African invasion convoy, and paramarines jumping from a Navy transport plane. "The End of the U. S. S. Yorktown" and a view of the battleship West Virginia aflame are among the others indicating the losses and scope of total war.

Christians Must Act Synod Leader Warns

NEW YORK, June 22 (AP)—The Rev. Dr. Samuel Trexler, declaring that Americans have "permitted matters of cosmic importance to become the footballs of professional politicians," said June 21 the postwar healing of nations must come from "Christ-animated people."

"Unless more serious-minded people, unless Christ-animated people take hold and act on their own responsibility, a darker period is in store for us," Dr. Trexler told delegates in a speech prepared for the opening session of a four-day fifteenth annual convention of the United Lutheran Synod of New York. Dr. Trexler is President of the Synod.

The convention, attended by delegates representing 480 pastors and 430 congregations from New York, New England, Northern New Jersey and parts of Pennsylvania, will hold ordination services for seven candidates Wednesday night.

Goodyear Pioneers Way to Victory

By Robert K. Shellaby
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio, June 22—How the most complex of industry's tools are at work simplifying the job of just plain living was unveiled here today at the dedication of the $1,325,000 Research Laboratory of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company.

Sound waves beyond the reach of the human ear detect defects in auto tires

A "cold room," at 100 degrees below zero, tests aircraft parts more severely than they would undergo in present bombing raids or stratospheric flights after the war.

An electron microscope, 50 times stronger than the best optical microscope, has shown that synthetic latex has many advantages over natural rubber latex, "making a softer seat cheaper."

Other Forward Steps

Equally mundane benefits are accruing from pioneering being done by such formidable machines as an analytical spectrograph, infrared spectrometer, and the vast array of apparatus for micro-analysis, electrochemographs, hydrogen ion concentration of "pH" meters. . . .

The analytical spectrograph might be termed the superdetective of the chemical world. Not only will it identify traces of chemical elements so slight that the most careful chemical analysis would fail to detect their presence, but it also differentiates the isotopes of any chemical element—atoms which differ from each other only by reason of their atomic weight. This is accomplished by rendering the substance under study incandescent and spreading out its light as a "rainbow" or spectrum. Each chemical element is revealed by characteristic spectrum lines.

The infrared spectrometer is one of the newest research instruments in organic chemistry. With the aid of photoelectric equipment, it registers the spectrum lines that occur in the so-called infrared region, the region of heat waves beyond the red end of the visible spectrum. It is a method of identifying organic molecules and often accomplishes, in a few minutes, tasks which would take hours in the ordinary chemical laboratory.

All, in war or peace, are directed at the following objectives of the new Laboratory:

Progressively and continuously to improve the quality, value, and serviceability of rubber tires; to specialize in the development and perfection of synthetic rubber; to further the knowledge and technique of making transparent films for use in packaging foods; to develop new types of resins having values as protective coatings, molding materials, or as substitutes for rubber; to discover new types of cord suitable for use in tires and to improve present cords made from rayon, cotton, and other materials; to advance the design of aircraft, both heavier and lighter than air; to improve adhesives for use in attaching rubber and synthetic rubber to metals of all types, to evolve procedures for preventing corrosion of magnesium and to achieve improvements in the metallurgy of magnesium and aluminum; and to study plastics that may be adapted in various circumstances in place of rubber.

P. W. Litchfield, Chairman of the Goodyear Board of Directors, in opening the laboratory took another major step in his pioneering career that began in 1900.

Pressing Problem of Day

Goodyear's research facilities were launched by him to solve three pressing problems of that day; "To get tires on a car's wheels, to get service out of the tires, and to get them off the rims when they went flat."

Another field of pioneering was in lighter-than-air craft. Manufacture of the free-balloon type began in 1910. Goodyear won its first international race in 1913, flying out of Paris, and continued to compete in every national and most international races until balloon racing ended in 1932.

In 1925, nonrigid passenger ships, known popularly as blimps, took shape in local shops, and a large share of the nation's lighter-than-air program can be credited to Mr. Litchfields perserverance in this line.

Plastic Glues Metal Better Than Rivets

By the Associated Press

Akron, Ohio, June 22

A new plastic which glues pieces of metal together stronger than riveting or spot welding was announced here at the opening of a new research laboratory of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company.

The cementing process is already in use in production of airplanes on the West Coast and in Chrysler shops at Detroit, but only for small secondary parts until there has been a thorough tryout in actual flying.

Connecticut Bonus Ordered by RWLB

NEW YORK, June 22 (AP)—A compensatory bonus for 2,500 employees of the American Brass Company in three Connecticut plants was ordered June 20 by the Regional War Labor Board.

The bonus, in effect, will provide double time for pay for the seventh consecutive day of work for workers in the Waterbury, Ansonia, and Torrington plants, retroactive to March 8 last.

Double-time pay was eliminated for American Brass Workers March 8 by an executive order which allowed the extra pay for the seventh consecutive day of work only within a regular work week of Monday to Sunday, inclusive. American Brass employees work seven days and then have one day off.

Hoyt Pledges OWI Policy Of Straight War Reports

WASHINGTON, June 22 (AP)—Palmer Hoyt, new Director of the Office of War Information's Domestic Branch, outlined today a policy of giving the American people "straight information about the war" without "propagandizing."

"This means there will be no pamphleteering from this Office," Mr. Hoyt, Publisher of the Portland Oregonian, said in a statement which augmented a brief press conference late yesterday.

"It also means that this Office will yield to no political pressure, and will serve no political interests. This is an Office of War Information, it will deal only with information about the war."

Mr. Hoyt, who described himself as a life-long Republican, smilingly remarked that he appeared before the reporters as "one who has been abolished."

This was an allusion to the House's action last week in voting to withhold all funds from OWI's Domestic Branch for the fiscal year beginning July 1. The Senate has not yet acted.

The Portland publisher said he had accepted the appointment for six months "because I am convinced that its operations are absolutely vital to the conduct of the war and to the interest of the entire country." He added that he had a clear understanding with Director Elmer Davis that he would have full authority, assuming funds are restored, to operate the Domestic Branch "according to the freest standards of the American press."

"The domestic branch of OWI will devote all of its energies to giving the American people as full and accurate information about the war as is possible. It will deal with the public only through the established media that go to make up the American press—and by the press I mean not only the newspapers, but radio, magazines, and motion pictures."

Wodehouse Faces $38,711 Tax Lien

NEW YORK, June 22 (AP)—A $38,711.81 income-tax lien was filed June 21 in Federal Court against Pelham G. Wodehouse, identified by his American attorney as P. G. Wodehouse, British writer, now a prisoner in Germany.

The lien is for a 1937 tax assessment, plus penalties and interest. Watson Washburn, who said he was the writer's attorney, said Mr. Wodehouse had overpaid his 1937 income tax, and had received a small refund. He said he had not heard from Mr. Wodehouse, who has been a prisoner for three years.

In July, 1941, after Mr. Wodehouse had broadcast from Berlin to the United States, Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, told the House of Commons that "His Majesty's Government has seen with regret that Mr. Wodehouse has lent his services to the German propaganda machine."

At the same time, the British Government warned Englishmen abroad against assisting Axis propaganda in radiocasts, and included "famous writers" in the warning.

Dr. Gros Wins Retrial; Wife's Conviction Holds

SAN FRANCISCO, June 22 (AP)—Dr. Hans Helmut Gros' charge before the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals that the F. B. I. used Gestapo methods in obtaining a confession has gained for him a new trial on charges of conspiracy and failure to register as an agent of the German government.

Dr. Gros was convicted before the United States entered the war. He was sentenced to serve 10 years in prison.

The Circuit Court upheld the conviction of Dr. Gros' wife, Frances, on a charge of failing to register as a German agent. She has been sentenced to serve 18 months in prison.

Navy Names Mrs. Wilson As Sponsor of Destroyer

WASHINGTON, June 22 (AP)—Mrs. Woodrow Wilson has been designated sponsor of the U. S. S. McDermut, a destroyer now being built at the Federal Shipbuilding & Drydock Co., Kearny, N. J., the Navy said yesterday.

Mrs. Wilson was chosen as sponsor in the absence of any known living relatives of Lieut. Commander David A. McDermut, a Civil War hero who fell in an expedition at Sabine Pass in 1863.

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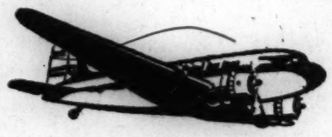

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A SALUTE to *José María*, good neighbor and good farmer, too . . . citizen of any one of the fabulously fertile sections of Middle America.

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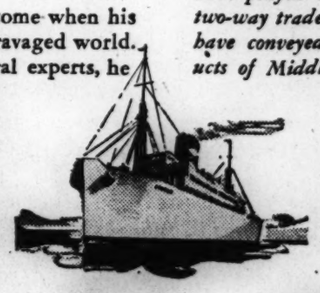
José María knows that the time will come when his banana fields will help to feed a war-ravaged world. Meanwhile, with the aid of agricultural experts, he converts his rich acres to many deficit crops formerly brought from the Far East and now so direly needed by the United Nations.

He plants abaca (hemp for rope), rubber, or rotenone (insecticide)—and thereby plays a vital part in the fight for freedom . . . In this he is also building a more prosperous future for all the Americas, for he is helping to make the Western Hemisphere a great reservoir of these newly introduced, strategic products which are of primary importance *in peace* as well as war!

* * *

For more than 40 years ships of the Great White Fleet have played a prominent part in the development of two-way trade between the Americas. Northbound, they have conveyed bananas, coffee, cocoa, nutritious products of Middle America, returning south with countless cargoes of tractors, cars, radios and other manufactured goods.

Today the role of the Great White Fleet is a fighting one. But the time is coming when these familiar ships will return to their Caribbean routes, resuming their part in the economic unity of the Americas!



Great White Fleet
UNITED FRUIT COMPANY
GUATEMALA ★ EL SALVADOR ★ HONDURAS ★ NICARAGUA ★ COSTA RICA ★ PANAMA ★ COLOMBIA ★ CUBA ★ JAMAICA, B. W. I.
For fighting power today and buying power tomorrow—BUY BONDS

Reflections of a Theatrical Past—Four Freedoms in Art—Radio Plans

Players' Collection Given To New York Public Library

By E. C. Sherburne

New York

To the riches of the New York Public Library Theater Collection has now been added The Players' Collection of more than 600 portfolios, each devoted to a single important player of the American, British, French, or Italian stage. These portfolios contain, mounted on heavy manila sheets, portraits of these actors and actresses through the years, interviews, reviews of their performances, and playbills in which their names appear. Two or more portfolios are needed for the material on some of the players, and there are five for Maude Adams.

Taken with the other resources of the library's theater collection, the added material provides a treasure house of research, as well as an opportunity for elder playgoers to renew their memories of theatrical enjoyments of long ago. The youthful inquirer may find among these souvenirs reasons for the beaming reminiscences of those who have been attending the theater for 20 years or more.

♪ ♪ ♪

As a means of gaining some notion of the quality of The Players' Collection, now that it has been made accessible to the public (only the membership of The Players, all men, have hitherto seen it) we selected at random the potfolios of John Gielgud, Mario Doro, Fred Astaire, Minnie Dupree, and Harry Davenport.

Students of costumes and stage decoration will find rich reward for study here. There are 10 plates, alone, of the scenes in the Gielgud London revival of "Romeo and Juliet." In addition are included many other illustrations of his productions of "Richard II," "Hamlet" in London and New York, and portraits of him in many of his parts.

Minnie Dupree, who is appearing in "Dark Eyes" at the Belasco Theater, New York, is to be seen here in the romantic and ingenue parts for which she was noted at the turn of the century, and earlier. She is represented in a boy's role in Bill Nye's comic opera, "The Cadi," with Thomas Q. Seabrooke; as Kathie in Aubrey Boucicault's production of "Old Heidelberg," (now playing in an operetta version as "The Student Prince"); starring in "The Two Little Vagrants," "Rose in Plymouth Town," and "The Road to Yesterday"; with David Warfield in "The Music Master," Richard Mansfield in "Don Juan," and Nat Goodwin in "The Gilded Fool." The playbill of the last-named performance was for performances at Colonel Sinn's Theater, "the Leading and Elite Theater of Brooklyn."

♪ ♪ ♪

Fred Astaire's sister, Adele (now Lady Charles Cavendish of London), who danced with him for many years after their debut as child entertainers, shares equally in his portfolio up to the time of their final appearances together in "The Band Wagon," some 10 years ago. Here they are seen in "Lady Be Good," both in the London and New York productions. In 1921 they were in "The Love Letter," starring John Charles Thomas, under the management of Charles Dillingham, at the Lyric Theater, New York. This is now one of the many motion picture houses on a former street of Manhattan theaters, Forty-second. Also under the Dillingham management they appeared in "Apple Blossoms," for which Fritz Kreisler and Victor Jacobi wrote the music. The Astaires formed an ideal dancing team, for her sprightliness contrasted well with his more sober style, and they made a little comedy out of each of their turns together.

Marie Doro became one of Charles Frohman's numerous stars early in the century, after her apprenticeship with William Gillette in "The Admirable Crichton" and "Clarice." In the latter comedy, written by Gillette, they became a fad in Boston, playing in three different theaters in one season. The talk was that playgoers paid repeated visits to this play, a sentimental melodrama, chiefly to see pretty, slender, soft-spoken Miss Doro. She was in the all-star cast of "Oliver Twist," playing the title role, with a cast containing Constance Collier, Lyn Harding, and Nat Goodwin.

♪ ♪ ♪

For real delving, the Harry Davenport portfolio proves a special mine of interest. The records for him begin in 1888, the year before Edwin Booth founded The Players, at 16 Gramercy Park, and where, some 20 years ago, the librarian, Roy Day, began to form this collection. Harry Davenport goes back in his experience to 1871, when, at the age of five, he made his stage debut at Selwyn's Theater, Boston, in "Damon and Pythias," familiarly known in those days as "the Roman shirt show." He is the son of a great pair of players, Edgar L. Davenport, whose talents ranged from Shakespearean tragedy to Negro minstrelsy and Fanny Davenport, who had been Elizabeth Vining. The Davenports and the Vinings had been prominent in the American and British theater since 1787.

Harry Davenport, then, has been before the public as an entertainer for 72 years, his latest appearance being in the part of a humorous elderly sea captain with Deanna Durbin in "The Amazing Mrs. Holliday," which is now being shown on picture screens all over the United States. He appeared with Joseph Jefferson in "Rip Van Winkle," with John McCullough in "Richard III," and with Frank Mayo in Shakespearean repertoire. He was Sir Joseph Porter in one of the many juvenile "Pinafore" productions that were the rage in the late 1870s. He appeared in Harrigan and Hart farces, and in "Money" with Mrs. John Drew, mother of the John Drew whom many theatergoers remember, and grandmother of the Barrymores, Ethel, Lionel, and John.

♪ ♪ ♪

No need to make a list of even the leading names represented in The Players' Collection. All the great and near-great are there, except Joseph Jefferson and Edwin Booth. Souvenirs of them, doubtless remain at The Players, and they have large representation in the other theater collections in the New York Public Library.

These collections are available to visitors to the special quarters which have been partitioned off at the northwest end of the main reading room on the third floor. More than 65,000 copies of plays are recorded in the public catalogue. Volumes and pamphlets relating to the theater, and to actors and acting, number more than 13,000.

The special groups include the Shakespeare collection, which includes four original folios, many of the quarto texts, and other texts about the poet and his times. The George Becks collection of promptbooks of plays produced in the United States and England during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries; the Robinson Locke collection of 494 bound scrapbooks relating to the American stage between 1870 and 1920; the Hiram Stead collection relating to the British Theater between 1672 and 1932; the Hénin collection covering the Parisian stage from the seventeenth to the nineteenth century; the Jones & Green, Mr. and Mrs. Henry B. Harris, David Belasco, Winthrop Ames, and Dramatists' Guild collections of unpublished plays, prompt books, and other related material; the Paul Kester collection of 20,000 letters written to him as a playwright between 1890 and 1933; the Morris Gest collection; the Kleine collection of early motion picture data; the Altman collection relating to the Chicago stage; the Augustin Daly and Ada Rehan collections; the Oliver Sayler collection of pictorial records of the Russian stage; the Provincetown Playhouse collection; the Weber and Fields gift; a great volume of cinema material of current interest and many other items.

On the Stage

Marjorie Main and Donald Meek are on a two-weeks' tour of Western Army camps in a specially-written comedy skit.

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Ethel Barrymore is to act in "The Corn Is Green" in theaters of the New York subway circuit beginning June 29.

♪ ♪ ♪

The fifth tour of "Life With Father" ends June 26 at Portland, Ore. The company headed by Percy Waram and June Walker has been on tour 38½ weeks under the Oscar Serlin management, grossing nearly $550,000. Mr. Serlin will send the comedy out for a sixth tour next season. Meanwhile the original company continues at the Empire Theater, New York, except that Harry Bannister and Murie Kirkland are substituting for Howard Lindsay and Dorothy Stickney. The latter are on vacation.

♪ ♪ ♪

Katharine Cornell and John C. Wilson are to produce Miss Cornell's next offering, a modern play by Dodie C. Smith called "Lovers and Friends," next autumn under the stage direction of Guthrie McClintic. Other plays by Dodie Smith have been "Autumn Crocus" and "Call It a Day."

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Reginald Goode is to open a summer theater season at Clinton Hollow, N. Y., on June 28 with "Victory Garden," a new farce by Robert Ainslee.

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Helen Hayes and the "Harriet" company, now playing in New York, will give a performance at Fort George G. Meade, Maryland, on June 27.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Chauve-Souris of 1943 will be presented on Aug. 12 by Leon Greanin at a New York theater not yet selected.

♪ ♪ ♪

Joan Tetzel, of the "Harriet" company in New York, will take up screen work under the name of Elizabeth Ives.

Maurice Seymour

Lois Wilson, Lenore Thomas, and Eddie Nugent
In "Junior Miss" as it is now being presented at the Colonial

Tonight at the Pops

Entrance of the Guests into the Wartburg, from "Tannhauser" ..... Wagner
Prelude to "Lohengrin" ..... Wagner
Air, "Vesti la giubba," from "Pagliacci" ..... Leoncavallo
Tenor Solo: Inspector Ralph Massaro
Ballet from "Faust" ..... Gounod
Capriccio Brillante for Piano and Orchestra ..... Mendelssohn
Soloist: Leo Litwin
Ouverture Solennelle, "1812" ..... Tchaikovsky
"Joyous Vienna," Waltzes ..... Komzak
"Begin the Beguine" ..... Porter
Salute to our Fighting Forces
Arranged by Bodge
Conductor: Arthur Fiedler

Picture Plans

Lana Turner is to appear in a Metro musical, "Music for Millions."

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Joe Pasternak and Henry Koster are to make a Mickey Rooney film for Metro to be called "Her Highness and the Bell Boy."

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The March of Time issue for July will be entitled "Invasion."

♪ ♪ ♪

Allan Jones will be starred in a Universal musical called "You're a Lucky Fellow, Mr. Smith."

Norman Rockwell Paintings On Exhibition at Filene's

On the eighth floor of Filene's the four canvases painted by Norman Rockwell, illustrating the Four Freedoms, will be on view through this week. Shown besides are many original illustrations and cartoons made for publication in the Saturday Evening Post.

The Rockwell canvases have been widely reproduced and publicized. They are executed in a manner that lends itself to photographic reproduction. The pictures are painted in a homespun fashion recalling American genre. The painter has avoided the pompous and rhetorical. His modest idealization brings the average American into proper scope, characterized as a democratic citizen living harmoniously emong equals.

The Rockwell pictures are painted as illustrations. They do not emerge from the factual to express and symbolize; they are clear descriptions of people who are the beneficiaries of a society in which the Four Freedoms prevail. No monumental pattern enhances their content, no large and forceful delineation underscores their meaning. The interpretation is modest and literal. For contrast, we may look at war posters that deliberately proclaim an idea, accentuating and magnifying it with all the means at the disposal of the pictorial artist.

The most impressive canvas is the one that vizualizes Freedom of Worship. Here Mr. Rockwell seems to have achieved a quality of communication beyond sheer description. He has conveyed an atmosphere, a hushed and meaningful moment of prayer. Such a picture might come out of any democratic country; it is not peculiar to our land.

The Fredom from Fear canvas is free of melodrama. The painter avoided the sordid and couched idea in a domestic setting. Freedom from Hunger is exemplified by a joyous feast. Freedom of Speech is perhaps the simplest portrayal of all, depicting the workingman holding forth with subdued eloquence.

The Four Freedoms is a subject that would be handled differently by each artist. Too bad that the host of WPA artists of a half-dozen years ago had not such a challenging theme to work out in the large dimensions of government murals.

♪ ♪ ♪

At Symphony Hall

In the first balcony foyer at Symphony Hall is an exhibition of water colors by John Pike.

This medium is highly favored by the American painter. It permits him to take his colors outdoors and to work directly from nature. To achieve the vividness of the initial impression, the painter cultivates a brush-stroke that is broad and inclusive. He works freely and openly and allusively.

John Pike follows the trends of the time. He seems to like topics relating to life in the country or at the seashore, woodlands, snowy stretches, haystacks, ledges. Little timber shacks make the focal point in some of his pictures. He tries to establish imposing atmospheric effects, and skies are especially provocative. Mr. Pike's colors are fluid and transparent. They are not bright, or sharply contrasted. When he does evoke a contrast, it is through sharp juxtaposition of shadows and lights. The pictures as a group reveal a taste for scenic effect. D. A.

To Make Musical

Richard Rodgers and Oscar Hammerstein 2d are to write the music and lyrics for a musical version of "State Fair," a Phil Stong story, to be remade as a picture by Twentieth Century-Fox.

Senator Byrd To Speak Over Radio Tonight

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Senator Harry F. Byrd will talk on "The Government Draining Off Manpower for Needless Jobs," CBS-WEEI, 10:30 p. m.

As a tribute to Russia, Leopold Stokowski conducts the Los Angeles Symphony Orchestra in the rendition of a new symphony,, by Serge Prokofieff. Guest stars on the program are Edward G. Robinson, Olivia De Haviland, Gracie Fields, Allen Jones, tenor, who will sing Jerome Kern's "And Russia Is Her Name," and a chorus of 120 voices under the direction of Ham Lehrt, MBS-WNAC, 11:30 p. m.

Jesus Maria Sanroma, pianist, plays "Concertino" by Walter Piston, with the Columbia Concert Orchestra on "Invitation to Music." The program closes with "The Wasps" Suite, by Vaughan Williams. Howard Barlow conducts the orchestra, CBS-WEEI, 11:30 p. m.

The story of "Woman Power and Its Role in the War Effort" will be told on This Nation at War, BLUE-WEDH, 10:30 p. m.; also a dramatization of a typical day of a WAAC at Fort Devens.

John Mercer's Music Shop will be a summer replacement for the Bob Hope show, with Ella Mae Morse, Jo Stafford and her Pied Pipers, and Paul Weston, musical director. Guest on tonight's program is Hal Peary, comedian, NBC-WBZ, 10 p. m.

Christian Science Radiocast June 27

B. Palmer Lewis, Christian Science Committee on Publication for the State of New York, will conduct a Christian Science program from Radio Station WEAF, New York, on Sunday, June 27, at 8:30 a. m., E. W. T. The subject of the address is "Without Fear and Without Reproach."

This is the first program in the 1943-1944 series that is being given through the co-operation of the National Broadcasting Company over Station WEAF, and is given with the approval of The Christian Science Board of Directors.

Dance Notes

Ballet Theater's program for June 26, at the Lewisohn Stadium, is now announced: "Capriccio Espagnol," "Three Virgins and a Devil," and "Giselle." This is the penultimate bill in a series of four performances from June 24-27.

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Publication Holidays

With the June issue, Dance News, the four-page dance newspaper edited and published by Anatole Chujoy, closes its first publication season. The next issue is scheduled to appear on or about Sept. 1.

Dance Observer does it a little differently, publishing a June-July number in June and an August-September number in September.

Dance Magazine runs through the summer.

♪ ♪ ♪

Honor Roll

Gerald Sevastianoff, managing director of Ballet Theater, entered the armed forces of the United States via Fort Dix in May.

News of the Screen

New York

Harry Carey will portray the late William E. Dodd, U. S. Ambassador to Germany, 1933-37, in the Twentieth Century-Fox film based upon his diary and the book "Through Embassy Eyes," written by his daughter. Hermann Göring is to be impersonated by Laird Cregar.

♪ ♪ ♪

Claudette Colbert and Shirley Temple will appear in "Since You Went Away," a David O. Selznick picture.

♪ ♪ ♪

Gracie Fields, British comedienne and singer, has signed a term contract with Twentieth Century-Fox.

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Universal's entire list of leading players is to appear in "Hip Hip Hooray," a revue.

♪ ♪ ♪

Edward Small announces that he is planning five productions for United Artists' release: "The Raft," adapted from a novel by Robert Trumbull; "Big Time," a musical with Ed Wynn; "Cagliostro," adapted from Dumas; "The Life of Rudolph Valentino," and "The Ghost of Monte Cristo," adapted from Dumas.

♪ ♪ ♪

"For Us the Living," adapted from a novel by Stephen Longstreet, covering the history of the past 40 years in the United States, is to be produced by David O. Selznick for United Artists' release. Joseph Cotten will play the lead.

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Maurine O'Hara and Ray Milland are to have the leads in Paramount's "Tomorrow's Harvest," a romance.

♪ ♪ ♪

Ginger Rogers will be starred by Paramount in "Tender Comrade," an original story by Dalton Trumbo about the home front in America today.

Entertainment Timetable

Theater

Colonial—"Junior Miss," by Jerome Chodorov and Joseph Fields. Featuring Lenore Thomas, Peggy Romano, Lois Wilson, Eddie Nugent. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Little Theaters

Brattle Hall, Cambridge—"Strictly Dishonorable," presented by the Cambridge Summer Theater. Featuring Jeanne Cagney. 8:30.

Jay Street Playhouse—"Post Road," by Norma Mitchell and Wilbur Daniel Steele. Presented by Russell E. Offhaus. 8:30.

Pops

Symphony Hall — Pop Concert. Arthur Fiedler, conductor. 8:15.

Films in Boston

Exeter—News and Short Films. 2:10, 5, 7:55. "The Human Comedy." Mickey Rooney. 3, 6, 8:45.

Fenway—"My Friend Flicka," Roddy MacDowall. 12:40, 3:40, 6:35, 9:30. "Shantytown," Mary Lee, John Archer. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:20, 8:20.

Fine Arts—"Major Barbara." 2:20, 5:45, 9:10. "The Life of Schubert." 1, 4:15, 7:45.

Keith Memorial — "Crash Dive," Tyrone Power. 10:15 a. m., 1:11, 4:06, 7:01, 10:06. "Gildersleeve's Bad Day," Harold Peary. 9:10 a. m., 12:05, 3, 5:55, 8:50.

Kenmore—"They Got Me Covered," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. 2:50, 6:10, 9:30. "Sin Town," Constance Bennett. 1:30, 4:40, 8.

Majestic—"Sins of Children," Eric Linden, Cecilia Parker. 10 a. m., 1:01, 4:02, 6:53, 9:54. "Russians at War," 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:35, 8:28.

Metropolitan—"Five Graves to Cairo," Franchot Tone, Anne Baxter. 11:42 a. m., 3, 6:18, 9:36. "Chatterbox," Joe E. Brown, Judy Canova. 10:11 a. m., 1:29, 4:47, 8:05.

Modern—"Hitler's Children," Bonita Granville. 9, 11:50 a. m., 6:20, 9:35. "My Heart Belongs to Daddy," Richard Carlson. 10:25 a. m., 1:40, 4:55, 8:05.

Orpheum—"Batan," Robert Taylor. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:55, 10. "Let's Have Fun," Bert Gordon, Margaret Lindsay. 11:25 a. m., 2:30, 5:45, 8:50.

South Station Theater—"Merchant Seamen." "Invasion of Europe." "Wild Horses," "Aqua Thrills." "A Message from Malta," "Boobs in the Night," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Paramount—"My Friend Flicka," Roddy MacDowall. 9:35 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:25, 9:20. "Shantytown," Mary Lee, John Archer. 11:20 a. m., 2:15, 5:10, 8:05.

RKO-Boston—"Ox Bow Incident," Henry Fonda, Mary Beth Hughes. 10:05 a. m., 12:30, 3, 5:25, 7:55, 10:25. Stage Show: 11:35 a. m., 1:55, 4:20, 6:50, 9:20.

Scollay—"Something to Shout About," Don Ameche, Janet Blair, Jack Oakie. 11:30 a. m., 2:55, 6:25, 9:40. "The Moon Is Down," Sir Cedric Hardwicke. 9:50 a. m., 1:20, 4:45, 8:05.

State—"Batan," Robert Taylor. 11:30 a. m., 2:55, 6:20, 9:50. "Let's Have Fun," Bert Gordon, Margaret Lindsay. 1:35, 5, 8:25.

Telepix—"Malta," "Air Force Band." "The Merchant Marine." "Supersitions." "Pete Smith." "Canoeing at La Salle." "The Malay Straits," news digest. Continuous 10:30 a. m., to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Ghost on the Loose," Bela Lugosi. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:35, 5:05, 7:40, 10:15. "Two Weeks to Live," Lum and Abner. 10:40 a. m., 1:15, 3:45, 6:20, 8:55.

Uptown—"Taxi, Mister," William Bendix, Grace Bradley. 2:50, 5:35, 8:20. "Hitler's Children," Tim Holt, Bonita Granville. 1:10, 3:50, 6:35, 9:20.

Washington Street Olympia—"Something to Shout About," Don Ameche, Janet Blair, Jack Oakie. 9 a. m., 12:08, 3:16, 6:25, 9:40. "The Moon Is Down," Sir Cedric Hardwicke. 10:35 a. m., 1:45, 4:50, 8:10.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—**Capitol**: "Hitler's Children," Tim Holt, Bonita Granville. "Northwest Rangers," James Craig. 1:45, 7:45.
Allston: "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington," Jim Stewart, Jean Arthur. "Chetniks," P. Dorn, Anna Sten. 1:45, 7:45.

ARLINGTON — **Capitol**: "Hello, Frisco, Hello," Alice Faye, John Payne. "Margin for Error," Joan Bennett, Milton Berle. **Regent**: "They Got Me Covered," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. "Moscow Strikes Back."

BRAINTREE—**Braintree**: "Life Begins at 8:30," Monty Woolley, Ida Lupino. "Margin for Error," Joan Bennett, Milton Berle. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — **Egyptian**: "Hello, Frisco, Hello," Alice Faye, John Payne. "Night Plane fron, Chungking," Robert Preston, Ellen Drew. 1:45, 8.

BROOKLINE—**Brookline Village**: "Keeper of the Flame," Spencer Tracy, Katharine Hepburn. "He's My Guy."
Coolidge Corner: "Young Mr. Pitt," Robert Donat. "Desert Victory."
Cleveland Circle: "Hello, Frisco, Hello," Alice Faye, John Payne. "Night Plane from Chungking," 1:45, 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE — **Central Square**: "The Avengers," Ralph Richardson. "Salute for Three," M. Carey, Betty Rhodes. 2, 8.
Harvard: "Keeper of the Flame," Katharine Hepburn, Spencer Tracy. "Quiet, Please, Murder," Gail Patrick, George Saunders. 2, 8.
University: "Edge of Darkness," Errol Flynn, Ann Sheridan. 2:30, 5:30, 9:10. "Falcon Strikes Back," Tom Conway. 1:40, 4:55, 8:05.

DORCHESTER—**Dorchester**: "Hit Parade of 1943," John Carroll, Susan Hayward. "Purple V," John Arcner, Mary McLeod.
Codman Square: "I Walked with Zombie," Tom Conway. "Taxi Mister," William Bendix.
Franklin: "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington," James Stewart. "Flight Lieutenant," Pat O'Brien, Glenn Ford.

EVERETT — **Capitol**: "It Ain't Hay," Abbott and Costello. 3:10, 7, 9:30. "Madame Spy," Constance Bennett. 2:08, 8:20.
Park: "Hello, Frisco, Hello," Alice Faye, John Payne. "Desert Victory."

HYDE PARK — **Fairmount**: "Air Force," John Garfield, Gig Young. "Henry Aldrich Gets Glamour," Jimmy Lydon. 1:45, 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—**Jamaica**: "War Against Mrs. Hadley," Edward Arnold. "Young and Willing," William Holden, Susan Hayward. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON — **Lexington**: "The Meanest Man in the World," Jack Benny, Rochester. "Fighting Chetniks," Phillip Dorn, Anna Sten. 2:15, 8.

MALDEN—**Granada**: "Taxi, Mister," William Bendix, Grace Bradley. 1:33, 5, 8:07. "Edge of Darkness," Errol Flynn, Ann Sheridan. 2:44, 5:51, 8:58.
Mystic: "Rhythm of the Islands," Allan Jones, Jane Frazee. 2:15, 6:50. "The Crystal Ball," Paulette Goddard, Ray Milland. 3:20, 7, 9:45.
Maplewood: "The Hard Way," Ida Lupino, Dennis Morgan. 3:05, 9:05. "Underground Agent," Bruce Bennett, Leslie Brooks. 1:52, 7:52.

MATTAPAN—**Oriental**: "Hitler's Children," Bonita Granville, Tim Holt. "Hit Parade of 1943," John Carroll, Susan Hayward. 1:45, 8.

MEDFORD — **Medford**: "Hello, Frisco, Hello," Alice Faye, John Payne. "Clancy Street Boys," East Side Kids.
Fellsway: "The Hard Way," Ida Lupino, Dennis Morgan. "City Without Men," Linda Darnell.

MELROSE—**Melrose**: "It Ain't Hay," Abbott and Costello. "In Which We Serve," Noel Coward.

NATICK—**Colonial**: "The Desparadoes," Randolph Scott, Claire Trevor. "Ladies Day," Lupe Velez, Eddie Albert. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—**Paramount**: "Air Force," John Garfield, Gig Young. "No Place for a Lady," William Gargan.

NEWTON—**Paramount**: "Human Comedy," Mickey Rooney, Frank Morgan. "Dixie Dugan," James Ellison, L. Andrews. 2, 8.

QUINCY—**Quincy**: "War Against Mrs. Hadley," Fay Bainter, Edward Arnold. "Redhead from Manhattan," Lupe Velez, Louis Wilson. 2, 8.
Strand: "Hitler's Children," Tim Holt, Bonita Granville. "Fall In," William Tracy, Joe Sawyer 2, 8.

SOMERVILLE — **Central**: "Air Force," John Garfield, Gig Young. "Wrecking Crew," Richard Arlen, Chester Morris.
Strand: "Casablanca," Humphrey Bogart, Ingrid Bergman. "Man in the Truck," Lynn Roberts, George Holmes. 2, 8.
Capitol: "Crystal Ball," Ray Milland, Paulette Goddard. "Lady Bodyguard," Eddie Albert, Anne Shirley.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — **Cameo**: "Gentleman Jim," Errol Flynn, Alexis Smith. "Margin for Error," Joan Bennett, Milton Berle. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—**Wakefield**: "Boston Blackie Goes Hollywood," Chester Morris. Richard Lane. 2:00, 7:45. "The Amazing Mrs. Holliday," Deanna Durbin, Edmond O'Brien. 3:22, 9:07.

WALTHAM—**Embassy**: "Hitler's Children," Bonita Granville. "Hit Parade of 1943," John Carroll, Susan Hayward. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—**Watertown Square**: "Corregidor," Otto Kruger, Elissa Lahdi. "My Son, the Hero," Patsy Kelley, Roscoe Karns.
Coolidge: "Life Begins at 8:30," Monty Woolley, Ida Lupino. "Hit Parade of 1943," John Carroll, Susan Hayward.

WAVERLEY—**Strand**: "Keeper of the Flame," Spencer Tracy, Katharine Hepburn. "Get Hep to Love," D. O'Connor, Gloria Jean.

WELLESLEY HILLS—**Community Playhouse**: "Now, Voyager," Bette Davis, Paul Henreid. "Young and Beautiful." "Plans for Destruction."

WEST NEWTON—**West Newton**: "Air Force," John Garfield, Gig Young. "No Place for a Lady," William Gargan.

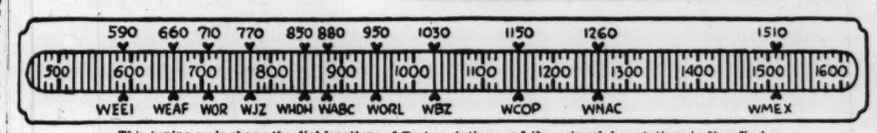
WINCHESTER—**Winchester**: "Immortal Sergeant," Henry Fonda, Maureen O'Hara. "Behind the Eight Ball," Rita Brothers, Carol Bruce.

WINTHROP—**Winthrop**: "Powers Girls," Anne Shirley, George Murphy. "Northwest Rangers," James Craig. 2, 7:50.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

The Christian Science Monitor presents Volney Hurd, International News Analyst
WNAC Tues., Thurs., Sat. 8:15 p. m. FM W39B W43B



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	Across Caribbean	Morton Downey, songs	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Boston Braves - Phila-	Musical Fantasy
3:15	News Service	Waltz Time	"Ma Perkins": sketch	delphia Nationals base-	Musical Fantasy
3:30	Do You Know Ans.?	Air Express: Music	"Pepper Young's Family"	ball game	Art Jarrett's Orchestra
3:45	Uncle Sam Presents	Ted Malone: Book Ends	'Right to Happiness': sk.	Boston Braves - Phila-	Erskine Hawkins' Orch.
4:00	Your Home Front	Air Express Music	Backstage Wife: sketch	delphia Nationals base-	Abe Lyman's Orchestra
4:15	Reporter: News	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	ball game	Earl Hines' Orchestra
4:30	Book talk	Air Express Music	Lorenzo Jones: sketch	Boston Braves - Phila-	Jan Garber's Orchestra
4:45	Civilian Defense	"The Sea Hound": drama	Young Widder Brown: sk.	delphia baseball game	Sammy Kaye's Orch.
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Musical Poll of Hits	"When a Girl Marries"	Sheelah Carter, news	Mitchell Ayres' Orch.
5:15	Date Book: Follies	Musical Poll of Hits	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Irish Melodies
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	Jack Armstrong: sketch	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	"Highway Patrol": dr.	Irish Melodies
5:45	Home Fires Burning	"Captain Midnight": sk.	'Front Page Farrell": sk.	"Superman": sketch	News Service
6:00	News comments	Sportcast: Music	News: Sports Reporter	News Service	Sport comment
6:15	Edwin C. Hill, news	News Highlights	Frank Colby, talk	Press Roundup: Sports	Moment Musicale
6:30	J. B. Kennedy, news	A Templeton: 'Rhumba'	Music for Moderns; songs	News from Abroad	News: Music Interlude
6:45	News: 6:55 J. Harsch	"Rhumba Rhythm"	Lowell Thomas	Sports: Music	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Victor Borge: Band	Fred Waring's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, news	March to Victory
7:15	Harry James' Orch.	Dance orchestra	J. W. Vandercook, news	"Treasury Star Parade"	Richard Ballinger: News
7:30	American Melody	Adrian and Alice, songs	Kay Ivers: Hum & Strum;	"Confidentially Yours"	Ethel R. Harris, songs
7:45	Hour: songs; orch.	"You and the War"	quartet; orchestra	Fred Lang, news	Musical Program
8:00	Arch Oboler's	Earl Godwin, news	Ginny Simms: inter-	Music in Variety	Studio speaker
8:15	"Lights Out"	"Lum 'n' Abner"	views: orchestra	Volney Hurd, news	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
8:30	Al Jolson Show:	"Archie and company":	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Pass in Review: Army	You Shall Have Music
8:45	guest; orch.: News	comedy variety; guests	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Show: speakers	You Shall Have Music
9:00	Burns and Allen	Famous Jury Trials	Quiz Program: Walter	Gabriel Heatter, news	Variety Hour
9:15	Whiteman's Orch.	Famous Jury Trials	O'Keefe, conductor	News Service	Variety Hour
9:30	Report to Nation	Russ Morgan's Orch.	Fibber McGee and Molly	"The Return of Nick	Variety Hour
9:45	Report to Nation	Orchestra: Songs	Fibber McGee and Molly	Carter": drama	Variety Hour
10:00	"Suspense": drama	Raymond Gram Swing	Johnny Mercer's Music	John B Hughes, news	News: Defense talk
10:15	"Suspense": drama	Gracie Fields, songs	Shop: songs; comedy	Ruby Newman's Orch.	"Voice of Poland"
10:30	Sen. Harry F. Byrd	"This Nation at War":	"Beat the Band": Hilde-	Paul Schubert, news	Gene Krupa's Orchestra
10:45	News: World War II	drama; interviews	garde: Bob Grant's Or	Musical Roundup	Art Kassel's Orchestra
11:00	News: Quincy Howe	"Fats" Waller's Orch.	News: Baseball scores	News Service	Dick Stabile's Orchestra
11:15	Rideout: Music	Harry Green's Orchestra	What Can I Do?: drama	Chick Floyd's Orchestra	Dick Jurgens' Orchestra
11:30	Invitation to Music:	Fishermen's Program	"Music You Want"	Tribute to Russia: Leo-	Day's End: music
11:45	Jesus Maria Sanr's	Stars in Revue	"Music You Want"	pold Stokowski: guests	Day's End: News

Wednesday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News: Musical Clock	Organ Melodies	
7:15	News: Talk	Newscast	"Dress Parade": Band	News Views	
7:30	Music: News	Musical program	News Service	Music: Bandbox	N. E. Fellowship: religious
7:45	News: War Summ'ry	Musical program: News	Reveille Roundup	'Good Morning': 'Salute'	N. E. Fellowship: religious
8:00	News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news	Musical Toast	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15	Caroline Cabot	"Uncle Sam": drama	Musical Toast	"George & Dixie": News	Musical Timetable
8:30	Carl Moore's Show	Air Express Music	News Service	Haven of Rest	Musical Timetable
8:45	Carl Moore: News	Newscast	Herb Lewis: Melodeers	Haven of Rest	Musical Timetable
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue	The Breakfast Club	Home Forum: talk	News; Ruth Moss Int.	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	'Music of Yesterday'	The Breakfast Club	Uncle Sam: drama	Ruth Moss Interviews	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Food Fair	The Breakfast Club	Treasury Star Parade	Organ Recital; vocalists	Studio speaker
9:45	Ed McConnell songs	The Breakfast Club	Military Band: News	Musical Roundup	Studio speaker
10:00	"Valiant Lady"	Isabel Manning Hewson	Lora Lawton, sketch	News commentator	Musical program
10:15	American Stories	Musical Highlights	"The Open Door": sk.	Choir Loft: organ	"Handy Andy"
10:30	Honeymoon Hill	Fishermen's Program	"Helpmate": sketch	Shady Valley Folks	Shopping With Marie
10:45	Bachelor's Children	Fishermen's Program	'Woman of America': sk.	Shady Valley Folks	Mason
11:00	"What's the Date?"	Breakfast Music	"Road of Life": sketch	Stanley Dixon, news	Kick-Conga
11:15	"Second Husband"	Breakfast Music	"Vic and Sade": sketch	New England Cupboard	Melody for Mediation
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	Lily Carthew Interviews	"Snow Village": sketch	Yankee House Party: va-	Les Brown's Orchestra
11:45	"Candy Jenny"	All-Star Dance Parade	"David Harum": sketch	riety; Imogene Wolcott	News report
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	Newscast	News: Hum and Strum	Boake Carter, news	Monitor Views the News
12:15	"Big Sister": drama	Bond Wagon Quiz	Chet Gaylord: songs	"Uncle Sam": drama	The Pepper Shaker
12:30	"Helen Trent": sk.	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Hour: speakers; music	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Washington Commentary	News; Agricultural news	News Service	Italian Melodies
1:15	"Ma Perkins"	Edward MacHugh, hymns	Salvy Cavicchio Ensem.	Fashion talk; News	"Council for Democracy"
1:30	"Vic and Sade"	ABC's of OPA	Beverly Mahr, songs	Musical Roundup	Religious program
1:45	"Stepmothers"	Fishermen's Program	News Service	Cedric Foster, news	Religious program
2:00	Serial drama	Home Front: Int.; Music	"Light of the World"	News; Musical Roundup	Melody Mystery Contest
2:15	Serial drama	Mystery Chef: food facts	"Lonely Women": sketch	Boston Braves - Phila-	Melody Mystery Contest
2:30	'We Love and Learn'	State Dept. of Education:	Guiding Light: drama	delphia Nationals base-	"Uncle Sam": drama
2:45	"Pepper Young'	speakers: orchestra	Hymn Recital	ball game	News Service
3:00	Across the Caribbean	Morton Downey, songs	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Boston Braves - Phila-	Musical Fantasy

Argentine Credits Mother for U. S. Study

Women's Club Activities

By Alice Myers
Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Elba Gomez del Rey of Rosario, Argentina, who has just completed a year of graduate study at Radcliffe College, gives her mother fond credit for the long coveted experience of studying in the United States. It was her mother who encouraged her to compete for the fellowship that enabled her to come.

When Elba happened to see a small advertisement in an Argentine newspaper saying the contest was open, she felt it almost useless to try for it. Letters of recommendation and other credentials had to be assembled. Time was short and it was the vacation period at the University, so that the professors who would give her letters were out of town. But because her mother was so hopeful and enthusiastic, Elba asked for the application. Great was her joy —and surprise—when she heard from Radcliffe that she had been awarded the Elizabeth Cary Agissiz fellowship.

Second woman in Argentina to receive the degree of Doctor of Diplomacy, from the School of Economics and Political Science of the National University of Littoral, Elba's great ambition had been to come to the United States ever since she had her first course with Mario Antelo, late professor of International Law and representative of Argentina at the Lima Conference. "He inculcated a great admiration of the United States in his students. He made us all want to come here," she says.

Elba Laughs at Reply

The system of studying for a degree at Radcliffe is entirely different from that in Argentina. Elba laughs now at the reply she gave when asked in what she wished to specialize here. She said she wanted to study the cultural, economic, and political problems of postwar reconstruction. Radcliffe tactfully suggested that she limit her field of study to one phase, say the place of the family. "No, that is not enough for me," said she, being used to a broad range of subjects.

There should be someone to explain the North American system to prospective students from Latin America, she thinks, because "you can't understand it by just reading about it." Not that she doesn't like the northern system. She finally limited her field to "Postwar American Economic Investments in Argentina and the Industrialization of Argentina."

Those who are amazed at this young Argentinean's facility in discussion, and ability to present her ideas to an audience, may find an explanation for it in another phase of the Argentinean system which is different from that of universities in the United States. All examinations except mathematics or statistics are oral at an Argentinean university. "And they are much harder than the written ones you have here," she said.

Questions Chosen by Lot

The questions the student is to answer are chosen by lot. He picks out two numbered balls from a box. The numbers correspond to the numbers of questions printed on a long "program." He may choose which of the two numbers he wishes to discuss. Examinations are open to the public, including mothers, fathers, aunts, uncles, and cousins. Elba has often had as many as 60 persons listening to her examination. Brilliant students in particular usually have many students in the audience. "By the time you have gone through 60 or 80 such examinations, you have learned to express yourself orally," she laughed. "It is a children's game to study here," she concluded.

The educational need in Argentina today, she thinks, is for some kind of vocational school system. So many are entering the universities, which train only for the professions, that there is rapidly growing up an intellectual proletariat which finds difficulty in adjusting to a predominantly agricultural country. There are only three agricultural schools in the whole country, she said.

The United States is not very different from what she expected. "We are much better informed about your country than you are about Argentina," she accused, teasingly. "Everyone at home follows your politics. I think we know more about your congressmen than many of you do. We are very fond of politics anyway, and then one of the first things we study is your tariff."

Elba is astonished to find that so many Americans do not like the Roosevelt administration. "Often I am the only one at the table who does," she said. "You cannot imagine," she went on, "how relations have improved between our two countries under Roosevelt. You know we had a very bad experience with the Republican Party, which to us stands for high tariffs." Convinced that the Republicans will never change on that score, her greatest fear is that the Roosevelt policy will not continue. The most hopeful thing that has happened since she came here, she says, is the renewal of the reciprocal trade agreemtns.

Misses Meat

One thing Elba misses in this country is meat. She has never eaten so many vegetables in her life! Her eyes sparkled at the thought of a picnic back home where 30 to 40 persons would dispose of a dozen barbecued sheep.

Besides her parents, Elba has two brothers and a sister at home. Her father is a judge. They will not see her for another year at least, as she has accepted a position at Mt. Vernon Seminary. She will teach Spanish there, and continue her studies at George Washington University. This week she is attending the Wellesley Institute for Social Progress at Briarcliff Junior College, New York, on a scholarship.

By a Staff Photographer

Y. W. C. A. Promotes Summer-in-Town Fun

If you're spending your summer in Boston, there are plenty of ways to enjoy yourself at the Y. W. C. A.—games, swimming, and dancing—and with its outdoor groups, too, sailing and horseback riding. Here the directors of the Y. W. Summer-in-Town Program are engaged in ring tossing. Left to right: Miss Mary Gillette, Miss Virginia Johnson, and Miss Eleanor Neff.

Vermont Officials Planning For Postwar Readjustments

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., June 22 — Vermont, under the direction of Gov. William H. Wills, is actively engaged in planning postwar industrial readjustments and rehabilitation in employment of returning war veterans. The State Highway and Agricultural Departments already have tentative programs on paper and the Executive Department in many conferences with department heads has been considering a number of essential public works programs involving new construction at public institutions.

In line with this program Governor Wills has instituted forum sessions at which postwar problems as they affect Vermont may be discussed. The latest of these was held in the Hall of Representatives at the State House Friday night. The principal speaker was Carl A. Gray, Connecticut and Vermont industrialist, who offered a plan for training returning war veterans and placing them in jobs for which they are equipped. Attending the forum were industrialists, educators and prominent citizens who have become actively interested in solving the postwar employment problem.

The broad outline of Mr. Gray's plan called for fullest use of the skills a soldier may have acquired while a member of the armed forces. When a soldier is demobilized, he proposed the man's record be forwarded to the local employment office. Here, he said, the soldier would register and be classified. Then, one of two things would happen, he added. If he has his own business or job waiting him, and presents no occupational problem, he will be immediately referred to that community to work.

If, as will be true in a majority of cases, there is no job awaiting him, the registrant will be referred to a section on occupational counseling. A short training period would then follow in the skill in which he shows the most aptitude, and which his army training perhaps has best fitted him.

The plan is flexible, however, Mr. Gray pointed out, and an opportunity should be afforded for the applicant to try various lines and then select the one for which he may be best fitted.

Use of present local and regional agencies for finding jobs for returning servicemen is part of Mr. Gray's proposed plan. The plan also envisages a greatly strengthened employment service, fully staffed with trained interviewers and technicians, and financed on a scale which the magnitude of the problem demands, and divorced from politics on either the ward, municipal, State or Federal level.

He declared some such plan must be evolved because the only alternative would be a dole which the returning veteran would hardly accept.

Grain Shortage

State farm leaders are becoming more concerned daily over the grain shortage situation. Joseph E. Carrigan, Dean of the Vermont Agricultural College, has warned farmers that with the improvement in farm labor conditions, they should take no chances with an imported crop and should raise as much grain themselves as their situation will permit. He warned this week that at least a 20 per cent decrease in western grains is certain and that it probably will be still larger.

Although dairy farmers are not feeling the pinch at present because cows are in pasture, poultry raisers are daily experiencing difficulty in obtaining grains for their growing flocks. Corn, particularly, is difficult to obtain, and wheat is taking its place to large extent.

OPA Quarters

The current inter-city battle for location of the OPA offices, which have had their headquarters heretofore in Montpelier, has reached the bidding stage. Bids were received last week from Rutland, Burlington, and Montpelier, and others are expected before the bids are opened this week. Free rental, it is known, has been offered by Rutland and Burlington.

Y. W. Summer Program

Summertime's vacation time, but that doesn't necessarily mean a trip on wartime trains, say the directors of the Y. W. C. A. Summer-in-Town Program. Right here in Boston, the Y. W. offers practically everything you could find at a summer camp. There are swimming, Saturday dances, classes in modern dance, square dance parties, and indoor games of all kinds at the headquarters, 140 Clarendon Street. Besides these activities, there are classes for beginners in horseback riding, at the Wright Stables, Jamaica Plain, and rides for those who already know how to hold a seat on Dobbin's back; there are lessons in sailing on the Charles River, and outdoor tennis classes.

Then such group outings are planned as a visit to the Mapparium of The Christian Science Publishing Society June 30, followed by dinner and attendance at the Pops; a hayride Wednesday evening, July 7; a picnic, including swimming, on the Wellesley campus, July 11; supper, and a horseback ride July 21; a picnic hike to Blue Hills, July 25; dinner, and the Esplanade concert, Aug. 4; a moonlight ride, Aug. 12; a swim picnic at Nahant Beach, Aug. 15; dinner at the Blue Ship Tea Room, Aug. 25, and a hostel and bike trip on Labor Day week end.

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Army to Stage Surprise 'Raid' In New England

Droning motors of heavy Army bombers and stabs of light penetrating inky-night skies will feature an Army-staged air-raid alarm and blackout in Southern New England, including Massachusetts, sometime in the near future, the Eastern Defense Command has announced.

Batteries of antiaircraft lights sweeping the skies for "enemy" bombers will lend realism to the test, which it is hoped, will simulate as nearly as possible actual raid conditions. In announcing the trial, Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, Commanding General of the First Service Command, said the test may last as long as 1½ hours in some areas.

No hint of the actual time of the blackout was given, although in some quarters it was believed it would take place before the end of the first week of July.

J. W. Farley, Director of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, said today that the State's volunteer civilian-defense organization of 250,000 persons would be ready for action when the "raid" comes.

He pointed out that the Army test would be progressive as the "enemy" planes, simulated by Army bombers, roar over the State. Mr. Farley explained that under these conditions, one region of the State may be under alert while another may not have received its first warning. Where and when the "invaders" will strike is, presumably, not known even to the Army command here, as the planes will be sent in by the Eastern Defense Command in New York.

This will be the first planned test called by the Army. Other Massachusetts blackouts have been staged by the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, although the Army twice has sounded surprise alerts for the Greater Boston area.

The first test yesterday of the audible air-raid alarm which will be made at noon every day this week was termed perfect by Mr. Farley. Except for a small area in the Atlantic Avenue section near Milk Street, the signals were reported to have been heard perfectly.

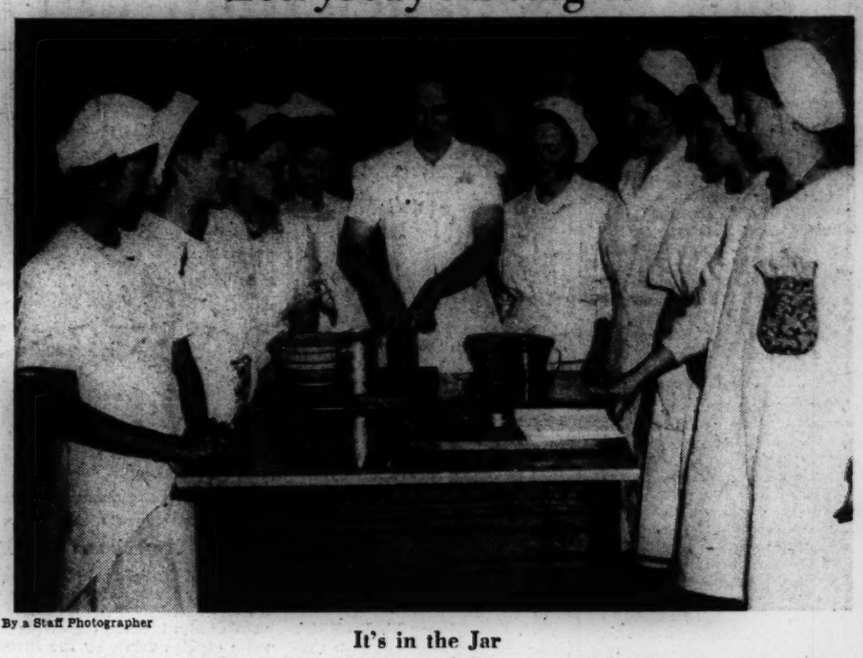
Auto Wreckers To Hear Rules On Sale of Used Parts

Auto wreckers and scrap dealers will hear Paul C. Cabot, director of the salvage division of the War Production Board, explain the new government order restricting sale of used auto parts, at a conference of New England Auto Wreckers in the Hotel Statler, Boston, Monday evening.

Mr. Cabot will also tell the dealers about policies and procedure on shipping of scrap iron, steel, copper, bronze, aluminum, brass, zinc and other salvageable metals, and will clarify the new restrictions on wrecking cars and trucks.

Morris Kaplan is chairman of the conference. Other speakers will include Herbert J. Denner, regional chief of the Scrap Processors' Branch, WPB, and officials of WPB's automotive division at Washington.

Everybody's Doing It



By a Staff Photographer

It's in the Jar

Miss Marion Keeler, teacher of cookery at Girls' High Annex, shows students how to preserve rhubarb. Left to right, Rose Zanelli, Jacqueline Barkas, Dorothy Mascal, Evelyn Dacey, Miss Keeler, Theresa Carral, Mary Naumann, Eleanor James, and Katherine McCarty.

Rationing Board, OPA, WPB Moving Into New Quarters

Food Problems in New England

Boston's rationing board will move into new quarters Thursday morning, ready for business at 8:30. The old Houghton Dutton building at Beacon and Tremont Streets, which has been in process of remodeling for some months, will be ready for occupancy then. Besides the ration board, the new occupants will include departments of the Office of Price Administration, the War Production Board, and others, now located in the National War Agencies building at 17 Court Street.

Hotel Points

New England hotels are anticipating troubles with rationing points if summer brings increased business, in spite of the ruling by OPA that vacationists must take their ration books to hotels with them if they stay as long as a week or eat as many as eight meals in one place.

At the Massachusetts Hotel Association meeting, Robert G. Jahrling, owner of the Highland Hotel, Springfield, who is already wrestling with problems of increased business because he is located in a booming war center, said: "We have 1,800 points a day. We must spend 700 a day for butter, fats, and oils, including mayonnaise. That leaves us 1,100 points a day for rationed foods. We serve about 2,000 people a day. That is about half a point a day per person."

Markups Due

At Washington, OPA head Prentiss M. Brown promised food wholesalers and retailers a partial restoration of markups on certain foods on which markups were temporarily reduced last month. They will amount to increases of one to two cents a can, it was estimated.

Increases will be permitted on rice, pickles, relishes, and all canned fruits and vegetables except peaches, pears, pineapple, fruit cocktail, corn, peas, green and wax beans, tomatoes, and tomato juice.

A national conference in Washington last week had protested the markups and had also asked OPA to stop the posting of ceiling prices in one store of all other classes of stores, from chain to independent. OPA now says no store need post any but its own class of ceiling prices.

Beef Ceiling

The Supreme Court of the United States will review the decision of the District Court to dismiss an indictment on a price-ceiling-violation charge where the price ceiling was raised before the defendant had answered to the indictment.

The case in question is that of the Liberty Beef Company of Boston, accused of selling wholesale cuts of beef above ceiling price. The ceiling price was raised on Dec. 16, 1942; the indictment against the beef company was returned on Dec. 21, 1942. The District Court quashed the indictment on the grounds that the defendant "cannot be held to answer to this indictment."

Steamboat Petition

A public hearing on the Nantasket-Boston Steamboat Company's petition for an increase in one-way fares for children and servicemen from 20 to 25 cents will be held at the State House on Thursday, June 24, it was announced by the State Department of Public Utilities.

In a special town meeting at Hull last night citizens voted down a proposal to loan $10,000 of the town's funds to the steamship company.

Canning Day Calls Friends To Girls' High

Rationing spells canning to Boston school girls.

That's why students from elementary, intermediate, and high schools recently gave a city-wide canning session in the Boston schools for their parents and friends.

During the session at the Girls' High Annex, pupils preserved snap beans, tomatoes, and rhubarb under the supervision of Miss Marion Keeler, teacher of cookery. At the same time they demonstrated how to put more in jars by the process of blanching.

The audience was shown how to make use of empty peanut butter and mayonnaise bottles. "If 'canners' can't afford new containers, they can always use these," Miss Keeler pointed out.

Students also explained how to tighten the clamps on old jars so that they might be used again, successfully.

Products which the students had canned last fall were tested to be sure the jars were still air-tight.

On exhibition were new types of preserving containers—the ones with a minimum amount of metal.

"Many girls with victory gardens are studying bulletins on food preservation put out by the Massachusetts State College," Miss Keeler remarked. "You see, these pupils are really preparing for a record-breaking canning season because of rationing," she added.

Ration Dates For Consumers

Meats, Butter, etc.—June 30—Red "J," "K," "L," "M" and "N" stamps now good for meats, butter, margarine, cheese, shortening fats and oils, canned fish and canned milk expire on this date. All expire June 30.

Canned Goods—July 7—Blue stamps "K," "L," and "M" now valid, and will expire on this date.

Sugar—Today—Stamp No. 13 good for five pounds; expires Aug. 15. Stamps 15 and 16 now valid for five pounds each for home canning until Oct. 31. This is in addition to 15 pounds a person for which applications may now be made at local ration boards.

Coffee—June 30—Stamp No. 24 good for one pound; expires on this date.

Gasoline—July 21—No. 5 coupons in "A" books good for 3 gallons each through this date. Coupons in "B" and "C" books now good for 2½ gallons each. Expiration dates of "B," "C," and "T" coupons vary.

Fuel Oil—Sept. 30—No. 5 fuel-oil coupons now valid until this date for 10 and 100 gallons, depending on class.

Tires—June 30—Second tire inspection for B-book holders must be completed by this date. Persons entitled to 240 miles a month gasoline rations are eligible for either Grade I or Grade II tires, difference in eligibility for the two grades being abolished.

Automobile Use Stamp—July 1—Last day to purchase $5 stamp.

Shoes—Oct. 31—Stamp No. 18 now valid for one pair through this date. Local ration board now authorized to issue purchase certificates so that all persons may have two pairs of wearable or repairable shoes. Boards also may issue certificates for special occupational and safety work shoes.

Agassiz Village To Open June 29

The summer camp of the Agassiz Village of the Burroughs Newsboys Foundation of Boston will open on June 29 for the season, it was announced today. Situated at Poland, Maine, on Lake Thompson, the camp plans to increase its activities this summer. Boys will assist in planting at least 10 more acres of vegetables than they did last year. These vegetables will help in supplying food for the Army and Navy.

There is an urgent need this summer for camp counsellors and those interested are asked to apply at the Burroughs Newsboy Foundation, 10 Somerset St., Boston, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 9 p. m.

Gibson to Address Red Cross Group

Harvey D. Gibson, American Red Cross Commissioner to Great Britain, who has just returned to this country, will address a Dutch Treat luncheon of the Boston Metropolitan Chapter, American Red Cross, at the Hotel Statler, Friday.

He has been more than a year in Britain, in complete charge of Red Cross activities there, and he will tell the luncheon guests what the 73 Red Cross service clubs, the 25 aero and camp clubs, and the 38 Traveling Clubmobiles in Great Britain are doing for American fighting men in the British Isles. He returns to his post in a few days.

Reservations can be made at Chapter headquarters, 17 Gloucester Street, according to an announcement today by Joseph R. Hamlen, chairman.

Summer Nursery School Opens

Richard Merrill

First Recess Called at Ruggles Street School

City children pause for a recess during the opening summer session yesterday of the Ruggles Street Nursery School, 147 Ruggles Street, Roxbury. The Ruggles Street School is one of the members of the Greater Boston United War Fund.

Bolivia Linked To Boston By Official Visits

Boston today prepares to welcome two high Bolivian labor officials in the latest of several important steps now drawing this city closer to tin-rich Bolivia on its Andean heights and tropical lowlands.

Remberto Capriles Rico, Bolivian Undersecretary of Labor, is coming this evening, with Gaston Arduz Eguia, Director General of Social Investigation in Bolivia. Together they have led in formulating Bolivia's new Labor Code that is before Congress and is expected to be adopted this year.

Technology meanwhile discloses that vital laboratory work is going forward under the direction of Prof. A. M. Gaudin to develop better methods for extracting tin from Bolivian ores.

Bolivian education also has been represented in Boston by the visit the other day of Vincente Donoso Torres, Director General of the Council of Education in Bolivia. This council is charged with primary and secondary education throughout the Andean Country.

Social Questions

The visiting Bolivians who are interested in social questions quickly ask about Judge Calvert Magruder of the U. S. Circuit Court. He presided over an American section of a joint commission that investigated labor conditions in Bolivia early this year.

Señores Capriles Rico and Arduz Eggeuia are in the midst of a two-month tour of principal mine and agricultural regions of the United States as guests of the State Department in Washington. They will be in Boston four days. Their host here is Regional Director Leo A. Gleason of the Wage and Hour Division, U. S. Department of Labor. The program includes visits to war plants and other points of interest in co-operation with State Labor Commisioner James T. Moriarity.

As Bolivian labor officials, the visitors are already familiar with Boston's place in the survey made under direciton of Judge Magruder and the Bolivian authorities who worked with him. They also are keenly interested in the tin research being carried on at Technology.

Professor Gaudin himself completed an extensive tour of Bolivian mining districts before undertaking his present research on new methods for recovering tin.

Flotation Process

When you visit Professor Gaudin in the laboratories, you find various shades of brown and yellow mud being mashed and whirled and washed. While the technical side of the process escapes a layman, the Professor explains that only 25 per cent of the tin in the ore is recovered by present gravity methods of separation. This means that great quantities of tin are thrown aside in mine tailings.

By the flotation process many metals can be recovered, but so far the application of flotation to tin has not been commercially feasible. In this process the tin particles are made to rise to the surface of a solution by the use of chemicals and compressed air, or other devices. While not giving away any war secrets, Professor Gaudin admits he is at work in this field.

Great benefits for Bolivia are seen in better methods of tin recovery. Recent labor troubles in Bolivian tin mines have been traced to low living standards. That in turn goes back to Bolivia's need for more resources, the authorities say. A postwar advantage for Bolivia is also seen, since Malayan tin production is entirely by the more wasteful gravity process.

Conservatory Day

The New England Conservatory of Music celebrated Alumni Day yesterday with Mrs. Leta Fulton Whitney, President of the class of '40, presiding over the meeting.

The annual Alumni Banquet was held lats night in Brown Hall. Past class presidents in attendance were Charles Dennee, Percy Burrell, Frances Settle, Freda Nissen, and Laura Porter.

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American Fortresses Batter Ruhr in First Daylight Attack

Continued from Page 1

coke and about two thirds of its iron and steel.

The British attack on Krefeld was easily one of the heaviest of the aerial offensive.

The British lost 44 bombers—the heaviest for any single attack this year—but the Air Ministry communiqué which described the raid as "very heavy and concentrated," said more than 700 planes took part.

Fifty-two bombers were lost in the 1,000-plane attack on Bremen on June 25, 1942, and 44 were lost over Cologne on May 30, 1942, in the first of the 1,000-bomber attacks. Two weeks ago 43 bombers of the "greatest attacking force yet sent over Germany"—all four-engined planes—failed to return from an attack on Düsseldorf and Münster. These were the RAF's greatest losses.

Krefeld is an important textile and railway center 10 miles west of the Ruhr and near the Netherlands border and is noted for its manufacture of special steels for aircraft armor plate and its output of sulphuric acid for explosives.

The raid was the 22nd on Krefeld since the beginning of the war, but the first in 1943. It was last hit in October.

DNB, German news agency, in a Berlin radiocast admitted that "numerous blocks of buildings" were destroyed during the devastating assault and said that 38 British bombers were shot down.

The cluster of German industrial centers within a 20-mile stretch of the Rhineland, represented by Krefeld, Duisburg, and Düsseldorf, now has been visited by a total of 135 catastrophic raids, the British Air Ministry said.

Schneider Plant Damaged Severely

Preliminary reconnaissance reports from the raid on the Schneider munitions plant on June 19 at Le Creusot, 170 miles southeast of Paris, belied German claims that most of the damage was done to the town itself, the British Air Ministry said. Rolling mills, armor-plate shops, the locomotive works, and other buildings were damaged seriously, it said.

Meanwhile travelers returning to Sweden from Germany report that so much of Berlin has been "plowed up" by intensive RAF bombings that "many quarters cannot be recognized."

Information on bomb damage inflicted by the intensive March bombardments has been slow in seeping out of Germany, as the Nazis rigidly control travel in the affected areas.

A Swede writing recently in the Malmo Arbetet said: "You are soon aware of the fact that nearly all parts of the City got their share."

Among places damaged by bombs are the former Russian Embassy, now the headquarters for Dr. Alfred Rosenburg, civil administrator for the eastern occupied regions; the American Express Travel Bureau, and the residence of Dr. Joseph Goebbels, German Propaganda Minister. The Siemens Electrical Works was among the factories damaged.

Yugoslav Guerrillas Force Hitler to Act

By the Associated Press

London, June 22

Guerrilla warfare in the mountains of Yugoslavia has become so bitter that Hitler has been forced to throw large formations of crack Alpine troops and great numbers of aircraft into that backyard battle which he had tried to ignore while plugging the holes in his coastal invasion defenses.

This was disclosed by the Yugoslav Government in exile and in Axis communiqués which admitted that Nazi troops, supported by the German Air Force, are being detached from other fronts to battle strong bands of Gen. Draja Mikhailovitch's warriors and other insurgent groups.

The Germans are concentrating on Patroit strongholds in the Durmitor Mountains and around Foca, according to the Yugoslav Government in exile.

Mediterranean:

Naples and Cancello Rocked by Bombs

Twenty-five great fires, one covering an area a mile in diameter, were left blazing in the port of Naples and in the nearby air-stores depot of Cancello June 21 by Allied bombers which began their attack before dawn and continued it into the afternoon.

In a similarly timed assault, British and American heavy bombers from the Middle East Command raided the Italian toe cities of Reggio Calabria and San Giovanni before dawn and again by daylight, demolishing a harbor mole and scattering destruction in the wake of Allied Headquarters warnings that the air war is to be extended widely to Mussolini's factories and inland cities as well as to his ports.

Maj. Gen. James H. Doolittle's twin-engineed Mitchells also carried out the first medium-bomber missions against the Italian mainland, and with their P-38 Lightning escorts blasted railroad yards and other objectives at Salerno and scored 25 direct hits on railroad sidings and at Battipaglia. Both Salerno and Battipaglia are south of Naples.

British Wellington bombers, the block-buster carriers, began the onslaught against Naples, Italy's greatest port, on the night of June 20 with cargoes of high explosives and incendiaries which started a number of fires.

Then an armada of 100 Flying Fortresses picked up the task by daylight and smashed through the afternoon at the same smoking targets.

Weaving through 30 to 40 enemy planes, two flights of the huge-winged B-17s rained bombs throughout the Naples industrial area, hitting roundhouses, locomotive repair shops, the arsenal and torpedo factory, stores, and oil dumps.

In a companion assault at Cancello, approximately 50 per cent of the railroad trackage was left useless and several buildings were smashed by direct hits.

Operating like an aerial scissors, the Middle East Command's American Liberators came in from the south on June 21 for the attacks on Reggio Calabria and San Giovanni, dropping nearly 275,000 pounds of high explosives and incendiaries, a communiqué from Cairo announced.

The Liberators swept in on the heels of RAF bombers from the Middle East which bombed the same targets.

Bad visibility prevented observation of the RAF attack, but the communiqué said the mole west of the ferry terminal at San Giovanni was demolished, a ferry in a slip was turned over from a direct hit, and heavy columns of smoke sent spouting from the bombed area.

At Reggio Calabrai, numerous bomb bursts were seen in the railroad yards and along the waterfront.

By a Staff Artist

Americans and British Bomb Ruhr

The first daylight raid by Flying Fortresses on targets in Germany's vital Ruhr industrial region was carried out today a few hours after a near-record RAF night assault had been made on Krefeld. The big "Forts" also bombed objectives in Belgium. Lines show the approximate courses taken by the British and American craft in reaching their targets.

Nazi Air Army:

Big Force Reported Held in Reserve

Reliable non-Nazi quarters in Europe reported to the Associated Press that Germany has a carefully guarded reserve air army for use as a defense against invasion wherever it may come.

These sources, who cannot be further identified, said this air army has been organized as an independent unit and probably includes at least two divisions, which would mean at least 1,500 first-line planes. It is in addition to those forces at present "in service"—one army on the Eastern Front, another in the West, and a third in the South, it was said.

Location of the fourth or "reserve" air army has been kept secret, according to the informants, but some Allied military observers believe it is being kept inside Germany, at a central location from which it could be shunted to points under heaviest attack by the Allies. In this case, however, it would operate completely separate from home-defense squadrons.

This reserve air army presumably would be used only in cases of extreme urgency. Axis sources said last winter that Germany had gasoline aid oil sufficient for only one campaign at a time—either in Russia or North Africa. Developments made Africa the focal point for Nazi air defense then.

Russia:

Skirmishes Occur On Soviet Front

Scouting and artillery bombardments in the Kharkov area and light skirmishes, artillery exchanges, and aerial activity in other sectors marked overnight developments on the Soviet front, a Russian communiqué said.

Otherwise, the situation was in sharp contrast to that of June 22, 1941, when Hitler sent his armored forces across the Russian frontier to launch some of the fiercest fighting in history.

In the Belgorod area, northeast of Kharkov, Russian soldiers penetrated German positions across the Donets River and returned with prisoners, said the communiqué, which was broadcast from Moscow and recorded by the Soviet monitor here. Four German planes were shot down in that area by Russian fighters, the communiqué said.

North of Chuguyev, 40 miles southeast of Kharkov, the Russians said their artillery dispersed and partly annihilated about two German companies, destroyed enemy guns, and demolished fortifications.

The Russian Air Force was reported to have bombed a railway station behind the German lines south of Balakleya in an attack which started eight fires. A German stab across the Donets River inthe Balakleya area was said to have failed when Red Army soldiers encircled the advancing group and wiped them out.

Artillery action also was reported in the Karelian area on the northern front and in the Smolensk area of the western front.

South Pacific:

Allied Fighters Down 14 Japanese Zeros

American Lightnings swooped down upon a large formation of Japanese Zeros over New Guinea on June 21, destroyed at least 14—and probably 23—and came home without a plane missing.

The 14 Zeros blew up in the air or crashed to the ground in sight of American pilots.

"The remaining nine were in flames and losing altitude," a communiqué from General Douglas MacArthur's Headquarters said, "Their complete destruction was most probable."

There were 36 Zeros in the enemy formation when the P-38s, outnumbered about two to one, came upon them over the Lae area. Despite the great odds, the communiqué said that "our damage was slight" and a Headquarters spokesman declared all our planes returned.

It was the second decisive Allied aerial victory over the Japanese in two days and the first major engagement over New Guinea since the middle of May. On June 20, Spitfire fighters, manned by British and Australian pilots, knocked eight bombers and four fighters out of a flight of 48 Japanese planes over Darwin, Australia, and damaged or destroyed nine other bombers and three fighters.

The communiqué also told of ground fighting in New Guinea for the first time in many weeks. Sharp patrol clashes occurred in the Mubo area 12 miles southwest of Salamaua. Ten Japanese were killed and one wounded and one Allied soldier was wounded. In the same area, 14 dive bombers and nine fighters bombed and strafed Allied forward positions but our losses were "very light," the communiqué said.

Allied two-engined bombers struck sharply at several Japanese points.

China:

Kwangtung Pincer Traps Japanese

Chinese troops in coastal Kwangtung Province, executing a pincer movement against Japanese who attacked their lines northwest of Canton, have inflicted several hundred casualties and restored their original positions, a Chinese communiqué said.

At the same time, fighting was reported west of Swatow, a Kwangtung port 220 miles east of Canton, where the invaders launched a new offensive.

Observers said both Japanese drives evidently had the same purposes—to test Chinese strength, disperse possible concentrations, and loot anything of value.

American Planes and Pilots Fully Outclass Japanese

Continued from Page 1

fered losses which will make future attempts practically prohibitive—more than 12 aircraft for every American plane.

The attack began in the bright sunlight of early afternoon. A raid warning sounded a few minutes before the first wave of some 40 planes swooped low over the hills of Tulagi and Guadalcanal. American interceptors hit the enemy before they could launch their first attack on shipping which was the intended target.

The air was filled with falling enemy planes and puffs of anti-aircraft fire, while the water was filled with the splashes of burning Zeros. Several enemy planes sweeping low to launch an attack on shipping strafed the beach which I was standing at the beginning of their run. A Marine Colonel who played a major role in the Guadalcanal battles with whom I was talking at the time, said it was the biggest show he had ever seen.

The Zeros included a square-wing type which is newer and more powerful than the old Zero.

Although the Corsair is considered the best fighter the Americans have they only accounted for three planes in the early count, while the Grummans sank 31. The P-38s sank eight for sure, and the P-39 Aircobra 11. P-40s brought down the first victim and the same planes piloted by the Army and New Zealanders accounted for a total of 23.

Zeros Excel in Range

The only edge the Zeros have over American fighters is in range, which is still more than the longest range of any American fighter.

The attack yesterday, which was the heaviest setback to enemy aircraft, illustrates the powerful defensive advantage of Guadalcanal.

The advantage extends to the offensive, though this is still problematical because every time fighters accompany bombers over the Japanese bases at Kahili and Ballale the enemy refuses any large-scale air battle in that area.

In every other factor the Americans are superior and our airfield capacity on Guadalcanal and the Russell Islands now surpasses the capacity of the big Japanese base of Bougainville.

Concord Group Exonerated In OPA-Ban Case

CONCORD, N. H., June 22 (AP)—Ten members of Temple Beth Jacob, who were charged with violation of the pleasure-driving ban by attending a social in their church won exoneration today at a hearing before their Ration Board when they contended a religious service followed the social meeting.

Charles W. Tobey, Jr., counsel for the group, said he had urged that the hearing be canceled on the ground that the Board's action was discriminatory. He added that he had induced his father, Senator Charles W. Tobey (R) of New Hampshire, to protest to the OPA in Washington.

The local Ration Board disclosed that the OPA Washington office had called the state OPA for details before the hearing was held, but added that it was not told to cancel the hearing.

A stenographic report of the proceedings will be sent to Washington as it was believed to be the first case of its kind—involving a combined social and religious gathering.

Illegal Uniform Use Linked With Spying

WASHINGTON, June 22 (AP)—Noting that the number of convictions for illegal use of uniforms had quadrupled, J. Edgar Hoover warned today against giving out military information "merely because the request comes from a man in uniform."

"Requests for such information should never be granted unless they are made for legitimate reasons and by persons who can positively identify themselves as bona fide officers," said Mr. Hoover, who is Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

He reported 413 persons convicted of illegally wearing uniforms of the armed forces during the 11 months ended May 31, compared with 97 such convictions in the corresponding period of the previous fiscal year.

In addition to seeking information, Mr. Hoover said the imposters wore military uniforms to cash bad checks, obtain extra supplies of rationed goods, and get reduced hotel rates.

Two Japanese Named Marshals

By the Associated Press

The Tokyo Radio broadcast an announcement that Generals Gen Sugiyama and Count Juichi Terauchi had been raised to the rank of Field Marshal and Admiral Osami Nagano had been given the corresponding naval rank, Admiral of the Fleet.

Marshal Sugiyama and Admiral Nagano are the Chiefs of Staff of the Army and Navy, respectively, and Count Terauchi is Commander in Chief of all Japanese forces in Southeastern Asia and the nearby islands.

Eire Voters, Neutral in War, Choosing Members of Dail

By a Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 22—Eire's neutrality isn't essentially at stake in today's general election—the first election the southern Irish have had since the war.

The main issue on which some 350 candidates are competing for 137 seats on the Dail Eireann is whether Eamon de Valera's 11-year-old Fianna Fail regime will get an extension of office, or whether the Fine Gael leader, William T. Cosgrave, will be given his chance to form a national government. Mr. Cosgrave contends that the people of Southern Ireland profoundly desire today the change.

Of the 350 candidates, only one openly admits that World War II and its outcome is of concern to Eire. That represents a one sentence picture of today's elections in Eire. That situation is the reward—or possibly the martydom—of neutrality.

Gigantic battles are now being fought over the earth's surface, the immense problems of shaping the coming peace—all these are virtually outside the scope of today's voting. For all the main parties in Eire support their country's continued neutrality.

Only a one-man minority, James Dillon, a former deputy leader of the Gosgrave Party, would change Eire's status in the war by giving all aid to United Nations short of sending Southern Irish troops to fight overseas.

Issues which rack humanity are outside the concern of candidates. The voters, many of them without great enthusiasm, will be marking their crosses on voting papers for Mr. De Valera or for Mr. Cosgrave or for the labor leader, William Norton.

But in their pockets, as likely as not, they will have letters and photographs from sons, husbands, and sweethearts who are in the thick of fighting in North Africa, or bombing the Ruhr.

There will be mothers of fellow pilots of the famous fighter ace, Paddy Finucane, who was lost in fighting for the cause for which Britain fights.

It is estimated that about 100,000 persons have left Eire since the war for British armed forces or British factories or farms.

They have a very present and practical interest in the war and what will come afterward. They speak openly and with authority of those who have earned a hand in the present and a stake in the future.

But back home neutrality denies their folk that authority. On their election day, they either are or have to pretend to be more interested in lesser home affairs.

George VI Visits Malta Islanders As Tribute to Their Heroism

VALLETTA, Malta, June 20, Delayed. (AP)—King George VI paid an unprecedented wartime visit today to the Malta Islanders he had collectively awarded the George Cross for heroism against the Axis onslaught.

The King came here from North Africa aboard the cruiser Aurora, escorted by four destroyers—a part of the Mediterranean fleet that has played a major role in Malta's defense and in convoying supplies which have kept the island colony alive.

He drove through flag-decked streets lined by unroofed buildings to the dockyards which had continued their vital functions throughout the worst of the German-Italian aerial attacks.

One of the highlights of his tour was a visit to the community of Senglea, which has been called "Senglea the Unconquerable" since its stubborn defenders played a major part in breaking the Turkish siege of 1656. It is one of the most devastated spots on the island.

Surrounded by awed adults and gaily-shouting children, the King climbed the hundred steps to Victory Street where the parish priest, the Rev. O. Brincat, thanked the Sovereign on behalf of the townsfolk for his visit. The chimes from the undamaged belfry of the bomb-torn Our Lady of Victory Church drowned out the King's reply.

The crowd then followed him down the street, where not a single building remains undamaged.

Tonight Malta had a five-minute air raid alarm but no enemy planes appeared to mar the King's visit.

F.B.I. Charges Defective Bombs

WASHINGTON, June 22 (AP)—J. Edgar Hoover announced today that seven persons had been arrested at Rochester, N. Y., on charges of sabotage in connection with allegedly faulty manufacture of incendiary bombs and hand grenades for the United States armed forces and their Allies at the Antonelli Fire Works Company, Inc., Spencerport, N. Y.

Mr. Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, said that those arrested were charged with "willfully failing to properly load the powder charge in the bombs and grenades," and it was charged that there were attempts made also to pass material previously rejected by the Army inspectors.

He named these as having been arrested:

Amerigo Antonelli, a native of Italy, who became a naturalized citizen of this country, President and Treasurer of the Company; Bennie Piteo, a native of Rochester, a foreman; John Deritis, a native of Rochester, plant superintendent; Joseph Deritis, born at Latimer Mines, Pa., a plant superintendent; Dominick Barbollo, a native of Saratoga Springs, N. Y., a foreman; Angelo Costanza, a native of Italy, a foreman, and Frank Bianchi, born in Rochester, a foreman.

The company, which has been in the fireworks business since 1919, and engaged in Government work since April, 1942, has contracts with the Army Chemical Warfare Service for the manufacture of several million bombs and grenades, Mr. Hoover said.

The seven men were to be arraigned before a Federal Judge at Rochester under a charge which carries a maximum penalty of 30 years in prison and $10,000 fine.

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August 7

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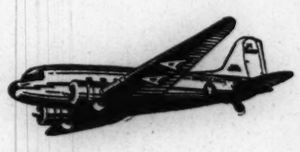

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Swede Social Democrats Mark Time on Republic

By a Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM, June 22—One of the important points to be discussed at the forthcoming Congress of the Swedish Social Democratic Party is whether that point in its program which demands establishment of a republic in Sweden shall remain or be deleted.

At the outset it should be said that few Swedes, even Swedish Socialists, have appeared to pay much attention to this point. But when Premier Per Albin Hansson recently congratulated King Gustav V on his eighty-fifth anniversary, many recalled this party's demand since Premier Hansson is a Social Democratic leader.

This point in the party program has gradually ceased to have practical importance as the activity of the monarchy in Sweden's political struggle has steadily diminished and the Republican Social Democratic Party gained more influence and has succeeded in running the country through a period of social reforms along the middle way of peaceful revolution.

Social Gains Won

During the reign of Gustav V, the people of Sweden have fought for democracy and an eight-hour day and won both. For 11 years now, Social Democrats have been the country's leading political party, with an ever-rising number of voters behind it. For several years the party has been backed by a majority of the people and commands both Houses of Parliament.

World War II has given Sweden a national coalition government, as many questions of interior politics are deliberately avoided by the four main parties.

After the war the majority position of the Social Democrats may cause them to take over the government and make possible the adoption of far-reaching Socialist proposals.

The party is already preparing for return to the part it played before the war. But probably the policy of reform will be in the lead, in co-operation with the Agrarians, or even in the sign of a prolonged national coalition, which is the Prime Minister's proposal.

Neutrality Affirmed

But even if the party's policy after the war, a very radical one looked on with the venerable King's eyes, it will certainly not involve any conflict with the Monarch. As before, the King will keep his neutral position above party.

Very characteristic of King Gustav V is an anecdote which has contributed much to his popularity among the workers. One leader of a Rightist party once said against the nomination of a prominent Social Democrat to a representative post that the man is too much a party man. The King said "and what are you?"

But the changed mind of many Social Democrats about the Monarchy depends not only on the present King's political ability and good sportsmanship and on outspoken democratic views of the Crown Prince.

The first reason is that the working class is consolidated in its position in society without conflicts with the power of the King and thereby made the Monarchy really constitutional to the extent that the King now primarily is a

There is now going on within the Social Democratic Party a revision of the old Marxist program which many think means adopting it to the Party's actual policy. Among the questions discussed by the program committee is the paragraph about a republic.

Several of the leading personalities of the party want this paragraph abolished, although this does not mean they are Royalists. Others prefer leaving the paragraph in the program for the sake of principle and as a goal for the future.

Two Years of War in Russia

By a Staff Artist

Shifting Battle Lines on the Eastern Front

How the battle lines have swayed back and forth since the Germans launched their attack on the Soviet Union two years ago.

Soviet Hails Ties With Allies As It Urges Second Front

Continued from Page 1

the Soviets declared, the rear of the Red Army has been strengthened with hundreds of new factories, and the "international position of the Soviet Union also has been strengthened."

Asserting that the Soviet alliance with the United States and the Anglo-Soviet Treaty had proved their strength during this year, the Russians said "Our Allies are increasingly helping the Soviet people with material."

In reviewing two years of the most sanguinary struggle in history, the communiqué placed German casualties on the Russian front at 6,400,000 in killed and missing—including those captured—and Russian losses at 4,200,000 in killed and missing.

The Nazis were said to have lost 56,500 guns, 42,400 tanks, and 43,000 planes against Russian losses of 35,000 guns, 30,000 tanks, and 23,000 planes.

The Germans have lost the main part of their first-line divisions, the Russians declared, and then listed Hitler's defeat before Moscow was made in that first summer.

It said that in the summer of 1942 the Germans were "utilizing the absence of a second front and concentrated all their forces at the Soviet front," but that "at Stalingrad, the enemy was halted."

"Events proved," it added, "that the balance of power changed."

"A coalition of the USSR, Britain, and the United States has been created," the announcement said. "The Hitlerites' aims to split this coalition failed. The alliance with the United States and the Anglo-Soviet Treaty has proved their strength during this year. Our relations with Britain have improved.

"The Soviet Union engaging Germany's main forces enabled the Allies to develop production and mobilize a mighty army. Our Allies are increasingly helping the Soviet people with material.

"Joint actions have taken place during the last months. Powerful blows from the East have merged with blows by the Allies in North Africa while the Allied air forces deal blows on Germany and Italy."

At the outset of the war with Germany, Russia "could not fully utilize all its fighting forces to repulse the enemy because it required time to mobilize them," the broadcast said.

"In addition, our Allies had only started mass production of armaments and were unable to give considerable and speedy aid to the Soviet Union," it added.

430 More Jamaicans Arrive for Farming

UPPER DARBY, Pa., June 22 (AP)—Another 430 Jamaicans arrive on Long Island tomorrow to work in farm labor shortage areas and another 25 will report at Burlington, N. J., the Regional Office of the Farm Security Administration announced today.

Draft Board May Call For Report Card, Son

WASHINGTON, June 22 (AP)—Better settle down and study, Johnny—the draft board may want to look at that report card, too!

Under a bill passed by the House and sent to the Senate June 21, 18 and 19-year-old high school students drafted during the last half of the school year may be deferred until the end of the term, on request, but there's a catch.

They must be "satisfactorily pursuing" their course.

Introduced by Representative Ward Johnson (R) of California, the measure amends the Selective Service Act to permit the postponement of induction, when requested, until the end of the term "or until he (the student) ceases to perform satisfactory such course of instruction, whichever is the earlier."

cow as "the decisive event of the second World War."

Review of War

The announcement opened with a review of the war which began with the invasion of Russia on June 22, 1941. The defense of

Rudger Clawson

SALT LAKE CITY, June 22 (AP)—Rudger Clawson, who passed on here yesterday, was President of the Council of the Twelve Apostles of the Latter-Day Saints (Mormon) Church.

Elder Clawson, under church procedure, was next in succession to its President, Heber J. Grant.

It appeared likely today that his successor would be George Albert Smith, a member of the Council of Twelve, under usual church procedure.

Elder Clawson had been President of the Council since 1918.

Nazis Wince Under Tokyo Insolence

By Pieter V. Anen

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

All is not plain sailing between Germany and its Japanese partner.

Recent reports tell of the arrest of Richard Sorger, Tokyo correspondent of the Frankfurter Zeitung and of his colleague of the pro-Vichy Havas news agency. Both reporters are said to have been accused of espionage.

If the charge is valid there is every reason to assume that the spying was done at the instigation of the German Government. It may seem fantastic that one ally should spy on the other. However, the fact is that the Germans cannot get reliable news from Japan through the ordinary channels. On the other hand, the need for fuller information has become more and more manifest during recent months.

It was hard on the Nazis when they learned that the Japanese allowed lend-lease material for Russia to be shipped unmolested from the United States to Vladivostok. It was harder when they discovered that their allies sold rubber and wolfram to the Russians.

A Questionable Accident

Then, there was the "Uckermark" incident.

A few weeks ago, two German blockade runners, the Regensburg and the Uckermark lay at anchor in the port of Yokohama. They had their cargo on board and were scheduled to sail shortly.

All of a sudden, an explosion shook the Uckermark. Persons on the pier thought first that it was Maj. Gen. James H. Doolittle and his boys again, but there was no droning of airplane motors to be heard and no plane to be seen in the blue sky. But then, those who happened to look in the direction of the two German boats saw part of the Uckermark's structure hurled into the air and heard the roar of a second explosion. And a third. An instant later, the boat was hidden in flames and smoke.

What had happened?

Boiler Blast Blamed

According to the report of Dr. Seeheim, German Consul General in Yokohama, the Uckermark had been destroyed by boiler explosions. It was a highly regrettable accident, cabled Dr. Seeheim, but nothing suspicious about it. It was the more regrettable, since the Uckermark went down with its cargo and a fourth of her crew was killed in the explosion or drowned.

The Japanese, however, did not accept Dr. Seeheim's version of the story. They shouted "Sabotage!" They arrested the survivors of the Uckermark and they arrested the crew of the Regensburg to boot—presumably on the ground that they were mutinying against the Axis. They seized the Regensburg under the pretext that one of their own vessels, berthed near the Uckermark, had been damaged.

It has not been ascertained whether the arrested German sailors were released. Presumably, they were. Yet the Regensburg was not returned. It has been reported since sailing under the Japanese flag.

The amazing thing is that the Berlin Foreign Office made but feeble-hearted attempts to keep Japan within bounds. Judging from private advices from Berlin this attitude is a puzzle to the German people.

No one can understand why Joachim von Ribbentrop, the German Foreign Minister, pockets one Japanese insult after another. He did not protest against Japan's trade with Russia. He did not protest when he learned that the German Naval Attaché in Tokyo, Rear Admiral Wenicker was not allowed to set foot on Nipponese warships. And he did not protest against the seizure of the Regensburg or the insinuation that German sailors were saboteurs.

Shortly after the Uckermark incident Tokyo presented Berlin with new demands. The Japanese Government insisted that Germany should:

1. Provide a greater number of blockade runners:
2. That German-bound ships should be met by escort planes in the Bay of Biscay: and
3. That cruisers instead of destroyers should protect the blockade runners on their voyage.

These demands seem dictated by Japan's wish to assure safe delivery of the precious cargo. Yet this is just window-dressing. Tokyo knows full well that Germany has neither escort planes nor cruisers to spare. Therefore only one of two things can happen. If Germany sends more blockade runners, Japan probably will use them for its own purposes, alleging that it does not risk returning them as long as Germany cannot guarantee cruiser escort and air cover.

If, on the other hand, Germany refrains from dispatching new ships to the Pacific, then Japan is free from its obligation to deliver the goods. Berlin loses, whatever course it decides upon.

Why this un-Nazi-like deference to the "honorable Aryans of the Far-East?"

Because Germany is much more in need of Japanese support, militarily or economically, than vice-versa. Promises of help in either respect were probably made by Japan when it signed the Anti-Comintern Pact in January, 1937.

But among Axis nations promises are kept only as long as the other party has the power to compel their fulfillment. Hitler set the example all along from 1930 until 1941. Now, for once, he himself is on the receiving end. And he will hardly receive a thing.

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News, Homemaking, Food
Tuesday, Friday

Today's Woman

Fashions, Interior Decoration
Wednesday

'Flying Tigers' Found a Quiet Haven In Greenlaw Home at Kunming

By Eloise Patillo Hendrick
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Olga Greenlaw was putting the finishing touches on her first book, "The Lady and the Tigers," the day I called on her in Hollywood.

Writing is nothing new to Mrs. Greenlaw. Her experience dates back to eventful days in Kunming, that ancient Chinese city on the Burma Road. It was there, as the only accredited woman member of the American Volunteer Group fighting the Japanese for China—in short, as the only woman among the famed "Flying Tigers"—that she kept a daily record for the outfit. "War Diary Statistician" was her official title. Out of this record has grown her book. And then there was the newspaper.

Slim and attractive, Mrs. Greenlaw's femininity belies the very sturdy way in which she undertook a man's work in a strange world and wrote and printed the only American newspaper in Kunming. Her predecessor had fallen from grace because of one faux pas too many—a reference to the Chinese guerrillas as "gorillas." So, at the recommendation of her husband, Col. Harvey Greenlaw, second in command to the AVG, she was given the job. For long hours, day and night, she listened to short-wave broadcasts from the BBC, the Nazis, and the Pacific Coast stations of the United States, and culled the news, all of which she painstakingly typed. Eight carbon copies comprised each "edition," whose readers were multiplied many times over.

Dramatic Experiences

Since 1933, Colonel and Mrs. Greenlaw had been in the Orient. At that time, he had resigned his army commission to become an airplane salesman for North American Aircraft Corporation.

Mrs. Greenlaw quickly sketched for me a penciled map of her goings and comings in China. As the Chinese Government was forced inland, the Greenlaws moved inland, and at Hengyeng, in 1938, they encountered their first air raids.

It was in 1938, while they were in Hong Kong, that their old friend, Claire Chennault, asked them to join his American Volunteer Group. The AVG was formed in July, 1941, and dissolved a year later, many of the members then going into the United States Army Air Corps. After Pearl Harbor, Chennault—then bearing the title of "General" from the Chinese Government—and his men became established in Kunming. From the time of their arrival, no further bombings troubled that station on the Burma Road. This ancient city, deep in the Yunnan hills, until recently was little known to the outside world except to the French. The natives there, especially the shopkeepers, still speak French.

Home Always Open

Busy moments and titanic problems crowded the lives of the gallant airmen there. Olga Greenlaw's comradeship, understanding, and intelligent helpfulness were her contribution. The Greenlaws' apartment in what had been an agricultural school, was often a haven for the aviators in the midst of grim warfare against incredible odds.

From memoirs of these days has come the groundwork for her intimate, human-interest account of the "Flying Tigers." More than an adventure story, the book records the sympathy and service of an American woman who adapted herself with a will to alien conditions. Not that the dramatic life was new to her, for she was born of American parents in a little Mexican mining village, and later, as an army wife, lived the world over, so she was accustomed to strange surroundings.

Generalissimo and Madame Chiang Kai-shek kept in direct contact with the AVG, making personal visits at various times. At a farewell party on the night that the group was dissolved "Madame"—their honorary commander—played musical chairs with the boys, whom someone has described as "happy-fly-lucky."

Mrs. Greenlaw spoke of Madame Chiang's well-known ability for organization, of her role for several years as the nominal head of the Chinese Air Force, and of the deep devotion with which Chinese women universally regard her. Madame Chiang's fellow countrywomen support her Red Cross units and also on occasion voluntarily contribute their treasured rings and jewels to the Government. One plan for such giving Mrs. Greenlaw described had been teas at which the women would auction off their jewels.

Rigorous Demands

Olga Greenlaw knows first hand what it means for a woman to rise to meet unfamiliar needs. In the midst of air raids, she and several others, for instance, assisted in the care of a large number of Chinese mothers and new-born babes in an emergency ward.

"The Chinese people are accustomed to fighting," she observed. "They've always had an enemy—flood, famine, or something else.'

The war has helped them to become more world-minded. Previously in remote villages where the natives had not been fifteen minutes away from their homes, they did not know whether the Japanese were black or white. "Then such people might have supposed me to be Japanese for all they knew," Mrs. Greenlaw remarked.

Education, industrialization, and development of transportation facilities are China's greatest needs, both Mrs. Greenlaw and her husband believe. America has much to give the Chinese people in postwar reconstruction, they said, and the Chinese would welcome such giving and are without suspicion or reservations in their friendship for the Americans. In passing, Mrs. Greenlaw paid tribute to the contribution made by the missionaries, particularly for their helping the Chinese in such matters as learning simple cleanliness.

She and Colonel Greenlaw stepped with me to the doorway as I was leaving. Situated high on the Hollywood hills, their home overlooks the city of Los Angeles. It is one of the most beautiful places they had ever lived, they told me, but they are only marking time until they can get back to China!

United States Department of Labor, Women's Bureau

(Above, standing) Mrs. Henry Morgenthau, wife of the Secretary of the Treasury (left), and Senhora Stella Dolores Silva Monteiro of Brazil (right), who is studying the welfare of women war workers in this country, being shown the intricacies of an incandescent bulb at the Westinghouse Lamp Company, Bloomfield, N. J. (Below) A final-assembly inspector at the Fairchild Aircraft plant in Hagerstown, Maryland, gives valuable data to Senhora Monteiro.

Senhora Monteiro Makes Tour Of Eastern Labor Centers

By Mary Hornaday
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Finding herself, like many others, catipulted to Washington by the war, Senhora Stella Dolores Silva Monteiro, of the Brazilian Department of Labor is learning United States methods for improving conditions for working women.

Here with her husband, Maj. J. R. Monteiro, member of the Brazilian Military Commission, Senhora Monteiro has been taken under the wing of the U. S. Women's Bureau and conducted to many of the great labor centers of the East.

Miss Mary Cannon, inter-American representative of the Women's Bureau, now traveling in South America, went to Juiz de Fora, Senhora Monteiro's home town in Brazil to see her and found she was in Washington. Immediately, she sent word to her office in Washington which got in touch with Senhora Monteiro and started her one-woman course of education.

Visit Many Plants

Accompanied by Miss Opal Gooden, of the Bureau, Senhora Monteiro has visited a series of plants and labor centers that are doing work paralleling that done in Brazil or are making airplanes or other products for Brazilian consumption.

The Brazilian visitor was especially impressed by the large-scale wartime substitution of women on men's jobs and also by the democratic participation of women in labor organizations.

To watch women making airplanes, the two went to the Fairchild Aircraft plant at Hagerstown, Md., which has over 30 per cent women workers, recruited from farms, offices, stores, and homes to take care of the labor demands of the company during the past two years of enormous expansion. Fairchild is making planes for Brazil, among other nations.

Though manufacture of clothing is only beginning to become a big industry in Brazil, Senhora Monteiro was escorted to various centers of New York's garment trade to see a real American "phenomenon." She was the guest at luncheon of Miss Vera Maxwell, famous designer of women's sports clothes, and more recently, of women's industrial work clothes.

At Pan American Airways, La Guardia Feld, New York, Senhora Monteiro saw women beginners doing such simple jobs as packing and inspecting rubber life rafts and vests, and complicated jobs in the mechanical divisions repairing and replacing parts on transatlantic Clippers.

At the Westinghouse Lamp plant in Bloomfield, N. J., where 73 per cent of the workers are women, she was impressed by the active part they take in the United Electrical and Machine Workers Union of the CIO.

Workers' Gift

She carried away a big incandescent bulb with a Brazilian flag inside made especially for her by the workers.

Before she goes home to resume her inspection work in Brazilian factories, Senhora Monteiro plans to visit a cotton textile mill, a vocational school, and a hosiery factory and also to confer further with Women's Bureau officials on latest American methods of training factory inspectors and keeping records.

What has impressed her most is the co-operation in this country between employer and employee to bring about improvements in factory conditions and the minor attention paid to fines and punishments.

Save More Fats For Uncle Sam

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It's neither glamorous nor heroic, but it's dramatically important—this business of saving every particle of waste fat to be made into munitions for Uncle Sam and the boys on the firing front.

"But how can we save fats when we can get so little meat?" exclaimed one housewife recently. A fair enough question!

The fact is, that meat fats are not the only ones that can be salvaged. The experts beg that every drop of cooking oils, lard and even vegetable shortenings be saved even if they retain the odor of onions or fish or other foods that have been cooked in them. Their perfume does not affect their value for munitions purposes! Housewives have discovered that if the liquor in which hot dogs have been cooked is allowed to cool, a layer of fat may be spooned off and saved. Fatty scraps left on plates can also be added to the waste fat can, and all can be rendered together when enough has accumulated to make the job worth while. In almost every kitchen new ways can be found to salvage more waste fat.

Must Learn to Save

It plainly isn't the meat shortage that keeps the fat salvage below the volume needed—it's simply that American women of this generation have never before had to school themselves in making every scrap of food and fat count. But they are learning! In this matter of fat salvage, Uncle Sam is urging them to learn fast, for the glycerine obtained from these fats is a basic ingredient of much of the ammunition that keeps our guns firing. Some of the other equipment depending on glycerine are gun recoils, hydraulic equipment, pumps, ships' steering gear, compasses, depth charge release mechanisms, protective coating for weapons, and medicines.

Half a Pound Monthly

The Office of War Information says that right now, "We are digging into our reserves. If every household collected half a pound of waste fat a month for the war, it would bring us to the point where we could make up our needs out of current production."

The government isn't asking anyone to salvage fat needed for food. The plea is only for waste fats, that, considered by spoonfuls in the kitchen, may look insignificant. But the spoonfuls make up pounds, and every pound of such fat yields one-tenth of a pound of glycerine. It has been estimated that if every housewife would save one spoonful of fat each day, it would mean 480 million pounds a year.

And this fat salvage must go on to keep the guns firing.

Our Own Kitchen—It's a Dream Come True

And now we have a kitchen. It is simply absurd how happy we have been made by such a commonplace, essential thing. But this is no ordinary kitchen. It is an ambrosial corner of heaven, where we mentally walk about on tiptoe, murmuring soft little nothings of delight . . . remembering how it came to us.

You see, we are like millions of others these days; a couple picked up and moved about by the exigencies of war. Sometimes we find ourselves in a large, "spare" bedroom in a private home; more often, we are fitted snugly into a careless hotel room. But not once, in all these months, have we had the luxury of a kitchen, until now.

It was an especially happy day when we received our present assignment. "Maybe," we breathed, "maybe now, in a larger place, we can have a kitchen." Our friends shook their heads doubtfully and spoke of already overcrowded defense areas, but we didn't really listen.

Oh for Home Cooking!

For we had reached the place where home-cooked food seemed life's greatest benefaction. Being the non-professional member of the family, it usually fell to me to find a satisfactory eating place. To be brief and explicit, I was not a success. I had even tried whipping up tasty little snacks in our bedroom before cans became the nation's problem children, but we merely became more and more cuisine-conscious

When we reached our destination, we ran into another chorus of doubts. "There isn't a vacant apartment in town," we were told firmly, "nor in any neighboring town." We still managed a smile, though something seemed to be going out of it. And then we remembered that someone had said, "There is a place for everybody and everybody is in his place," which sounded logical enough to us. Right away, we felt better . . . and soon thereafter we found a friend . . . literally bumped into her.

Rounding a corner of the hotel corridor on our way to the inevitable coffee shop, we met her head on. There was a breathless moment of apology, laughter and straightening of hats. It was long enough to show us a neat little person with the knowingest eyes imaginable. They seemed to look right into us as we stood chatting as though we had always known each other. And because she was so responsive and kind, all at once we blurted out our eagerness for an apartment.

"Mostly," we said humbly, "we want a kitchen." She didn't say anything for a moment, but her eyes shone with understanding. "I know," she said gently. "Apartments are hard to find nowadays." And then she added words that made our hearts beat faster. "There is one . . . it was vacated yesterday. It has a lovely kitchen. Perhaps it could be arranged." She seemed to be picking her words carefully. "If you can come to my office in an hour I may be able to tell you more about it."

Everything Ready

It was really a quarter before the hour that we presented ourselves, but she was ready for us.

"Everything is all right," she said. "You are to go right out . . . the address is on this envelope. I've telephoned the owner and he's waiting for you." And then, softly, "I do hope you like the kitchen."

Of course, we took the apartment. One look at the sunshiny kitchen with its gleaming copper kettle and beautiful roominess was enough. It was as if all our yearnings for home had been put into pots and pans and hung on an apple-green wall.

Later the same day our affable landlord looked in on our unpacking. "Funny," he said casually. "The lady who sent you was so anxious for this apartment herself. Been waiting for it a long time. Wonder why she changed her mind."

We couldn't tell him then. Something had happened to our speech.

So our kitchen has taken on a community spirit and follows a wartime schedule, straight time, and time-and-a-half. When others with faraway homes find their way into our kitchen, where the square breakfast table wears a dusty pink cloth, and the kettle sings a song; where the fragrance of geraniums on the window sill mingles with the spiciness of baking things, and the sunlight flickers on the blue water glasses, on the bowl of summer flowers and on the new beanpot full of cookies; then a look comes over their faces that once belonged to us, and we hear ourselves saying, "Please, won't you use our kitchen sometime? We'd love to share it with you."

A. P. F.

Scrapbook Novels Welcome

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

There's a job for the family scissors and paste pot these days, providing they get together with a pile of old magazines.

For, lightweight scrapbooks, made up of serial stories, short stories, articles, cartoons, and jokes clipped from popular magazines are very much in demand among service men as they leave for parts unknown. When the men have to pack up for large-scale movements, they haven't much room for full-sized books, so they do appreciate any good reading matter that they can roll up and tuck in their pocket, pack, or barracks bag.

In fact, these scrapbooks have proved so popular among men leaving Fort Sheridan, Ill., that the making of them has become a community project among women in the near-by suburbs of Chicago. Knapsack Library is the name given to the project which has a number of women's clubs, neighborhood groups, and even teenage organizations enlisted to help.

Complete serials are clipped from magazines and stapled together or pasted on uniform sheets and bound with an attractive cover bearing the name of the story. Since many stories which later appear in book form are published in current magazines, the boys often have copies of a number of the best sellers which would cost several dollars in book form. Although most of the stories are clipped from general magazines, serials and stories are also clipped from women's magazines. Most of the boys wouldn't read the stories in a feminine publication, but thus far the Knapsackers have had no complaints on the stories themselves. The women also make cartoon books, joke and verse books, books of short stories, and selected Reader's Digest editions.

A sticker reading "Please Pass This Book Along" is pasted on the back of each. Thus if each soldier in a group has a different Knapsack novel or collection of stories they can trade them about and thus help while away long hours in transit.

This is a project which can easily be duplicated almost anywhere and with a group of any size. The work can also be done individually. Scrapbooks when completed can be sent to commanding officers of near-by army camps or naval training stations. They can be left at USO lounges in railroad stations or they will also be welcomed at hospitals.

HAVE NO FEAR
GARTSIDE'S IRON RUST SOAP
Positively removes rust, ink, fruit stains from fabrics, rugs, porcelain tubs, sinks, and toilets. 25c at Drug, Hardware and Dept. Stores, or from Carbide Iron Rust Soap Co., Phila., Pa.

Read and Remembered—

By Helen Henley

Nine New Wartime Homemaking Booklets. (General Electric Consumers Institute, Bridgeport, Conn. From 1c to 3c each.)

These pamphlets are slight in volume but packed with details which busy housewives can put right to work in their homes. In the five booklets devoted to food, happily only occasional pages emphasize vitamins-for-health theories. The booklets are: Make the Most of the Meat You Buy; Quick Breads; Bread Making Made Easy; How to Get the Most Out of the Food You Buy; How to Store Perishable Foods; House Cleaning Made Easy; Fuel Conservation Made Easy; How to Take Care of Your Electric Appliances; How to Take Care of Work Clothes.

Complete Book of Home Canning (Including Preserving, Pickling, Dehydration and Jelly-Making), by Demetria Taylor. (Greenberg. $2.00.)

Maybe Mother can "put up" foods the way she prepares our favorite dishes—sure of success without benefit of recipe or rule—but many modern housewives who are more accustomed to buying than to canning will welcome this book, which practically draws diagrams, so explicit are its directions. The unusually clear photographs help, too. From this book, even the beginner can learn just how it's done.

Bounty of the Wayside, by Walter Beebe Wilder. (Doubleday, Doran & Co., Inc. $2.50.)

The purpose of this book may have been to tell how to make tasty dishes from various plants that grow wild. Its appeal, however, springs from the author's engaging reminiscences of a small boy's rare companionship with a grandfather whose wit, wisdom, and good humor must have made every moment an adventure. We're surprised that the book mentions skunk cabbage as edible. Some who have tried eating it have reported unhappy—in fact, almost tragic—results, indicating that it should never under any circumstances be eaten. We suspect that a number of the dishes described may be more fun to read about than to try—though some of the recipes do sound good. Too much space is given to the concoction of "fermentations" which grandfather liked, and of remedies for ailments, but the delicately humorous tone of the book invites the reader not to take those pages too seriously anyway. A more accurately descriptive title for the book would have been "Life With Grandfather!"

Wanted: Women in War Industry, by Laura Nelson Baker. (E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.50.)

This book goes from the simple facts about how to get a job in a war industry to some of the rather more complicated techniques needed for different types of jobs. Its explanations, combined with illustrations of women actually at work in factories, should help many women make the big decision concerning where their skills or potential skills can best be employed.

Giraud-de Gaulle to Retain Command of Own Forces

ALGIERS, Algeria, June 22 (AP)—Surmounting the greatest crisis in its short history, the French Committee of National Liberation agreed today for Gens. Henri Giraud and Charles de Gaulle to remain in command of their respective armed forces, while appointing a subcommittee of eight, including the two Generals, which ultimately may unify all French forces.

The plan answered the stipulation disclosed to have been made by the United States and Great Britain that General Giraud remain as the supreme authority over the French military establishment in North Africa.

Generals de Gaulle and Giraud were reported to have shaken hands heartily after the committee's agreement

By Egon Kaskeline
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Information has reached the United States that Great Britain has stopped "at least an important portion of the funds hitherto provided to Gen. Charles de Gaulle by the British Government," as a means of bringing pressure to bear on General de Gaulle to make concessions.

It is not the practice of British diplomacy to use direct financial pressure against an ally. Moreover, the political influence of General de Gaulle has been more correctly appreciated in London than in Washington.

Whatever moves the British have taken in this direction, they could not suddenly sever their financial relations with the Fighting French Empire and endanger the economic development of this important part of the African continent, which is increasingly helping the Allied war effort.

Future Recognition

Yet it is very likely that, when the new French Committee of Liberation in North Africa becomes more stable, the Anglo-Saxon nations will officially recognize the new regime and establish entirely new financial relations with the French.

Although the British Government encouraged General de Gaulle to set up his Free French National Committee, they did not recognize the new organization as the French Provisional Government. On Sept. 26, 1941, Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, informed General de Gaulle that the British Government considered the National Committee as representing all Free Frenchmen and as authority in the Free French oversea territories.

From the financial point of view, this limited recognition made it impossible for the Fighting French to dispose of the important French gold stocks and other French funds in England and Canada—about $1,000,000,000 to $1,500,000,000—which had been sent over by the Bank of France.

The United States later took a similar attitude and continued to block or freeze another $1,000,000,000 to $1,500,000,000 in French gold and securities. The American Treasury so far has also refused to allow the Giraud regime in North Africa to draw on these funds.

British Financial Aid

However, the British decided to give financial help to the Fighting French movement in order to enable General de Gaulle to build up an army and organize the economy of the Fighting French colonies overseas. A small but valiant army of 100,00 men has been equipped with British material. The bulk of these Fighting French troops today are under British command and have fought with the Imperial armies in Syria, Egypt, Tripolitania, and Tunisia.

The soldiers of Gen. Jacques Leclere, Gen. Joseph Koenig and Gen. René de Larminat are using British material and are paid at the same rate as British soldiers. It is very unlikely that, at this moment, the British will stop their financial allocations to allies who fought gallantly side by side with the British.

The reorganization of the Fighting French Empire has been made possible by advances of the British Treasury to the Fighting French Central Bank [Caisse Central de la France Libre]. The balance of this bank on March, 1943, disclosed that to that date 2,500,000,000 to 2,700,000,000 francs had been advanced by the British, that is, at the rate of 176,625 francs for the pound sterling, about £14,000,000.

Mobilization of Resources

These advances on the part of the British Treasury have permitted the Fighting French to mobilize the economic resources of their colonies and have possibly financed the Fighting French Administration. On the other hand, the Fighting French National Committee is also receiving regular financal contributions from their overseas territories, which at the same time partly provided for the payment of the De Gaullist army.

During the period from January, 1941, Fighting French Africa transferred £8,000 to the National Committee in London. On Nov. 11, 1941, President Roosevelt authorized extension of Lend-Lease aid to the Fighting French Volunteer Forces "by way of retransfer from His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom or their allies" and on Oct. 6, 1942, the President ordered "direct Lend-Lease aid" to the Fighting French.

Sudden interruption of British financial and American matériel advances to the Fighting French would be a difficult enterprise and would eventually hurt the Allied war effort.

General Giraud, from the beginning, disposed of much larger financial means than the de Gaulle organization. The three North African colonies are—besides Japanese-occupied Indo-China—the richest parts of the French Empire.

Support From Colonies

The joined 1940 budgets of Algeria Tunisia and Morocco provide for 4,500,000,000 francs, or approximately $90,000,000 expenditures. Administrative expenditure of the Giraud regime was probably covered through the normal budgets of the North African colonies. The Giraud administration, moreover, was allowed to receive Lend-Lease aid on the part of the United States and today an increasingly important force of North African troops is equipped with new American material.

Yet General Giraud already twice paid cash for the American Lend-Lease aid. Lend-Lease Administrator Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., recently stated that in April, 1942, General Giraud sent a check of $15,000,000 and in June another check of $10,000,000 for civilian supplies. General Giraud is the only Lend-Lease customer making cash payments.

The strong financial position of General Giraud is not only based on the wealth of the North African colonies, which, in recent months have been thoroughly plundered by the Axis. It appears that today part of the French gold shipped to Africa during the invasion of France is in the hands of the North African administration. This gold stock, approximately $1,500,000,000 to $2,000,000,000, had been shipped to Dakar but part of this amount, including the gold deposit of the Belgian National Bank, had later been reshipped to France and handed over to the Germans.

Gold Moved to Interior

The bulk of the gold stock, however, possibly more than $1,000,000,000, was transferred from Dakar to the interior of French Africa. According to latest reports, part of the gold is held and carefully guarded in French forts in the southern territory of Algeria, especially in the Hoggar Mountains. It is also reported that recently a representative of the Polish Government went to Timbuktu [Central Africa] to inquire as to the whereabouts of $80,000,000 in Polish gold entrusted to the Bank of France before the war.

Stabilization of the new French unity will certainly bring about reorganization and amalgamation of their financial resources. With the continuation of American Lend-Lease aid, the new regime will begin to work on relatively sound financial bases.

Moreover, if the United States and the British Governments decide to recognize the Committee of Liberation as the Provisional French Government, the new French authority will be able to dispose of the $3,000,000,000 in French gold and securities which today are blocked in the United States, England and Canada. France will then become one of the rich partners among the United Nations.

Over 3,000,000 Persons Now in Federal Employ

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 22—Federal civilian employees have gone over the 3,000,000 mark

An official monthly report issued by the United States Civil Service Commission placed 2,991,327 as the number of civilian employees in the executive branch May 1

It is learned from reliable sources, however, that the present figure now is over 3,000,000.

This figure is contrasted to that of November, 1918, at the close of World War I, when only a few more than 1,000,000 were employed.

The Economy Committee of Senator Harry F. Byrd (D) of Virginia has recently attacked the Administration for employing so many civilians, arguing that the 3-to-1 ratio shows manpower extravagance.

Officials at the United States Civil Service Commission point out certain differences, however. There are now 10,000,000 under arms, they say, compared to one third to one half that in 1918. The present war is global, involving all sorts of new restrictions and controls, rationing and foreign supplies In the first war, the big problem was transportation to Europe, now it covers the globe.

Federal civilian employees in Washington represent only 9.5 per cent of the total, or 284,000, statistics show. Of the number in the Capital, 24 per cent are not desk workers, but work in the Washington Navy Yard.

Biggest single employer of Federal civilian workers is Lieut. Gen. Brehon B. Somervell, head of the Army Service Forces, using 1,000,000 of the total, or one third.

Testifying before a House Committee recently, General Somervell declared the United States Civil Service Commission "has been of inestimable and never-failing help" in meeting the manpower problem and "has done an excellent job."

"The principal difference between this war and all others we have fought," General Somervell declared, "lies in the vastly increased importance and variety of the services rendered by civilian workers. With virtually the whole economy of the nation converted to warmaking purposes, the role of the civilian worker has assumed a completely new significance."

End Chaos on Home Front, Senate Group Urges Byrnes

By William H. Stringer
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 22—Mounting public apprehension over the Government's failure to stabilize the home front found expression today in a critical report from the Senate War Mobilization Committee warning against "disintegration" of the domestic economy and calling upon James F. Byrnes to exercise his full powers as Deputy President to end the chaos.

The coal-strike crisis, Detroit race riots, food-policy uncertainties, and Congressional revolt are seen in official and editorial opinion here as demanding more decisive and incisive leadership on the home front.

The view is expressed that while President Roosevelt is succeeding brilliantly as Commander in Chief in leading the nation to victory, the domestic front is being allowed to go by default. Major issues seen here as demanding immediate attention include the questions:

Major Issues

What shall be done about John L. Lewis? Shall an over-all food czar be appointed? Shall the office of Price Administration be reorganized? If subsidies are voted, will new taxes be voted to pay for them? Shall the President speak out against race prejudice and call for national unity?

Into this picture comes the 3,000-word report of the Senate War Mobilization Committee headed by Senator Harley M. Kilgore (D) of West Virginia with its demand for the establishment of a firm policy on the domestic battle front against inflation, disintegration, and scarcities.

The Committee, referring to its earlier report filed May 13, declared:

"Since that date, our home front has sagged even more dangerously. In the past months, there has been a further deterioration of the domestic war effort and a lowering of morale which flows directly from failure to manage decisively the domestic economy.

The five-senator Committee declared this failure was the most widely felt of the entire home-front effort and called up Mr. Byrnes to stop merely refereeing intergovernmental disputes and instead to exercise to the full his powers of home-front management.

Exceptions to Report

Exception was taken to the report in some quarters, inasmuch as Mr. Byrnes' appointment as War Mobilization Director has occurred so recently that only now is he organized for action. In other quarters, it was questioned whether the President had yet delegated to Mr. Byrnes sufficient "Deputy Presidential" powers to enable him to act quickly and decisively in settling the mounting issues on the domestic sector.

"Establishing a high command on the home front becomes even more timely as our troops gird for great offensive actions," the Kilgore Committee declared.

Its report recalled that the Office of Production Management, the Supply Priorities and Allocations Board and the War Production Board were in turn given authority to execute over-all programs, adding that "if the Office of War Mobilization follows in the weaknesses of its predecessors and confines itself to the adjudication of personal and agency disputes, it cannot but fail."

Giving its own program for rehabilitating the domestic effort, the report recommended:

Report's Recommendations

Across-the-board price control "at all levels of production and distribution."

Clear-cut direction of the distribution and allocation of basic food and clothing supplies to support rationing.

The formation and execution of a single policy on subsidies.

Establishment of a requirements committee to inquire into and allocate to military, Lend-Lease, and civilian needs.

Participation by management, labor, and agriculture in a war mobilization board working under the direction of the OWM.

Adoption of incentive plans to spur war production.

The report was signed by Chairman Kilgore and Democratic Senators Elbert D. Thomas of Utah, Edwin C. Johnson of Colorado, Mon C. Wallgren of Washington, and James E. Murray of Montana, constituting a special Military Affairs subcommittee.

Immediate remedial work, the report declared, should be directed toward increasing war production and balancing it with civilian economy, employing manpower more efficiently, and stabilizing domestic wartime policies.

Subsidies in Tangle

Subsidies, now in the forefront of the price roll-back problem, are, in the Committee's view, entangled and confused by conflicting views of official governmental spokesmen.

As for manpower, "Needless migration of millions of workers to war centers has deprived smaller communities and rural areas of manpower," the Committee said.

In the matter of integrating overall needs, the Committee alleged that "never in the present war have we had a genuine requirements committee to scrutinize carefully all military, Lend-Lease and civilian requirements, inquiring not only into possibilities of fulfillment but also into their relation to strategy and fundamental plan."

Continuing its gratis advice, the Committee added:

"Policymakers have substituted slogans for actions, have appeased when they should have cracked heads, have adjudicated disputes when they should have planned to prevent them. We have proceeded in this field by groping, tentative steps, by hemming and hawing, by halfway measures. . . .

"Neither threats of compulsion nor exhortation can substitute for a rational organization of the domestic front. Only full mobilization can successfully counteract the business-as-usual and labor-as-usual attitudes which have been and are now retarding war production."

Truman Asks 'Waste Curb' In War Costs

WASHINGTON, June 22 (AP)—A recheck of War Department expenditures to eliminate what he described as "extravagant" outlays was demanded today by Senator Truman (D) of Missouri as an Appropriations Subcommittee assembled to hear general staff officials on the House-approved $71,510,438,000 Army supply bill.

Senator Truman told reporters his delvings into military projects as Chairman of the Senate War Investigating Committee had convinced him there still is a great deal of "waste and extravagance," particularly in construction work.

As an example, Senator Truman said the committee had learned recently that the Sunflower Ordnance Plant at Euroda, Kan., built by private contractor with Army funds, probably will cost $130,000,000 when completed as compared to estimates of about $70,000,000. He said evidence was given indicating $25,000,000 was "wasted" in the ineffective utilization of labor.

"The Army will get every nickel it needs to fight the war, but it is time some explanations were given for some of the extravagant outlays," he declared.

G.O.P. Chief Hits New Deal Buildup

CHICAGO, June 22 (AP)—Harrison Spangler, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, charged June 19 that New Deal Democrats were using the war politically by attempting to build up a conviction that "you can't beat the Commander in Chief."

He said at a press conference that for the last six or eight weeks some columnists and spokesmen for the New Deal have been saying that President Roosevelt couldn't be beaten in 1944 if the war was still being fought.

"And they've done a darn good job of putting across the idea," Mr. Spangler admitted, "but I don't believe them. It's New Deal propaganda, indicating that the Democrats are uneasy about what's going to happen next year."

The Republican leader asserted that although the President was the Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, he wasn't Commander in Chief of "the miners or of the citizens," and that New Dealers were using his title for a political buildup.

Mr. Spangler was in Chicago to preside at a conference of Republican leaders from 16 States, meeting here to discuss preparations for the 1944 campaigns. He said the executive sessions were routine in nature and not concerned with presidential candidates or party policies.

Girth of the Earth

The circumference of the earth around the equator is 24,902 miles.

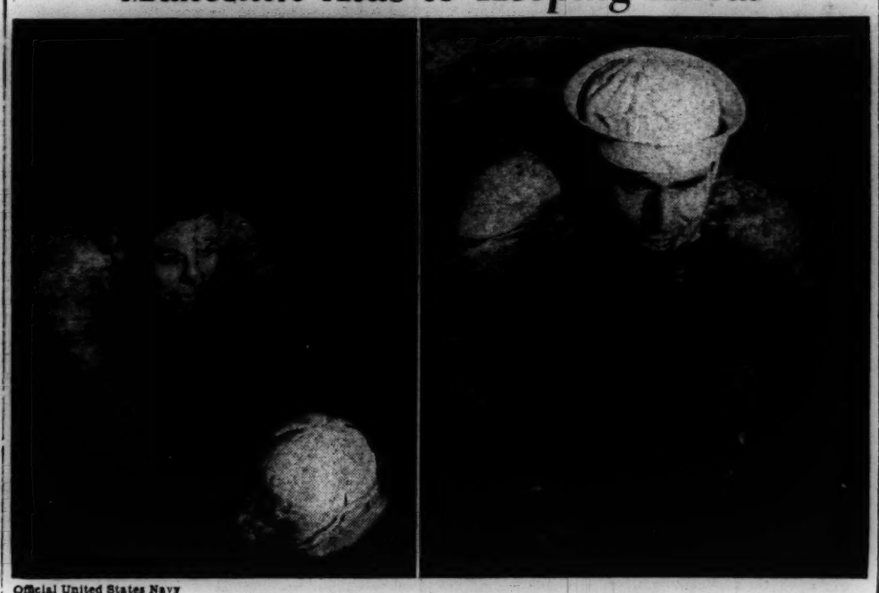
Motor Cabins

A Tour of California Is Not Complete Without a Stopover at

WRIGHT'S MOTOR COURT

214 SARATOGA AVENUE, LOS GATOS, CALIF. ON SARATOGA-LOS GATOS RD. PHONE 488 Clean, comfortable, sanitary. All cottages steamed the Electrolux way. Simmons beds, first-class lunch rooms, service stations and drug store at hand. Easy walking distance shopping district.

Makeshift Aids to Keeping Afloat



Official United States Navy

In West Coast Survivor-Swimming Classes

William L. Eagan, Seaman First Class, of San Francisco, left, shown using his sailor's hat to support him in the water. The hat will serve as an emergency measure for a man that has been thrown into the water without a lifejacket. Right—R. J. McGuire Sp2c (P) illustrates how an inverted bucket acts as an air bell in supporting a survivor who has left a sinking vessel. This is part of instruction in the class of survivor-swimming, where the personnel of the Naval Training Center on Treasure Island, Calif., is taught to take advantage of numerous and varied kinds of equipment to keep afloat until rescued.

Talks on Coal Resumed By Ickes, Lewis

Continued from Page 1

officials conferred with Mr. Ickes from 2:30 to 4. A perfunctory statement was issued.

The NWLB issued a statement defending the contract ordered in its directive, which the U. M. W. had attacked as "an infamous yellow-dog contract." The NWLB recalled that the directive continues the Appalachian agreement signed by the miners in 1941, at that time hailed by the official Mine Workers' Journal.

It also stated that with six days' work a week now universal in the mines, the new contract will bring miners an average of $49.60 a week or "over 50 per cent greater than their weekly earnings under the old contract in 1941."

From the office of William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, today came the statement that the "no-strike pledge" would still be enforced, and is still binding on the members of the Progressive Miners of America, an A. F. of L. affiliate. These miners ar elocated primarily in Illinois and number about 20,000. About half of them did not work yesterday in an apparent sympathy strike with the U. M. W. Mr. Green said he expects all the Progressives will be back on the job today, on the basis of reports he has received from Lloyd Thrush, President of the A. F. of L. union.

Hard-Coal Program

WASHINGTON, June 22 (AP)—A temporary order to distribute anthracite coal proportionate to the amount ordered through the summer months last year was announced yesterday by Solid Fuels Administrator Harold L. Ickes.

Bituminous coal is not affected by the measure, he said, which was taken to insure every community its fair share of anthracite.

Under the temporary program, each community will be limited to the amount of hard coal, in four sizes, that was delivered during the base period April-August, 1942, or five twelfths of the coal shipped from April, 1942, to March, 1943, whichever amount is larger.

False Riot Reports Being Investigated

EL PASO, Texas, June 22 (AP)—Military authorities June 21 sought the origin of false reports of race rioting—reports which they blamed for the fatality of a Negro soldier and critical injuries to a white soldier June 20.

Fort Bliss authorities authorized a statement that Negroes had received untrue reports that there was rioting in El Paso. The officials said a number of Negroes from the camp responded to a false call for help from their companions in the downtown area.

It was officially announced that Private Paul V. Brown, 367th Searchlight Battalion, was shot and critically wounded by a Negro, one of a group of Negro soldiers incited by the rumor, who had tried to take Private Brown's gun away from him.

Army authorities said a white sentry shot and killed a Negro, Private Otis Gariner, 394th Coast Artillery.

Negro soldiers were unable to obtain guns at the camp and attempted to arm themselves by taking weapons away from sentries, Fort Bliss officers said. The shooting ensued.

Stephan Faces Hanging As Retrial Is Denied

CINCINNATI, Ohio (AP)—Holding "there is no reversible error on the record," the Sixth United States Circuit Court of Appeals for a second time denied a new trial to Max Stephan, Detroit restaranteur under sentence to be hanged July 2 for treason.

The Court's decision came scarcely two hours after counsel for Stephan and for the Government concluded arguments before a five-judge bench. The Supreme Court of the United States thrice had refused to intervene.

Detroit Race Riots Quelled As Federal Troops March In

Continued from Page 1

ufacturing Co. officials reported absenteeism up to about 35 per cent of total working forces, but said all departments were operating, some on curtailed schedules.

Cause Remains Obscure

What provoked the widespread outburst of violence that quickly got out of control of Detroit's force of 3,500 policemen remained undetermined today. The spark that touched it off was an isolated fist fight on the Belle Isle Bridge Sunday night; underlying racial unrest has been recognized to exist here for three years.

John S. Bugas, head of the Detroit office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, said "we have no evidence that the riot was in any way planned or organized," and added there was "no indication that Axis propaganda or any foreign power had anything to do with the riot."

White and Negro civic leaders, in formal statements following a conference with Mayor Jaffries, laid the rioting to "an organized national fifth column conspiracy to break our national unity and disrupt the home production front."

Approximately 1,300 persons were arrested during the widespread violence as whites and Negroes alike were attacked, automobiles overturned, streetcar windows broken, and stores looted.

Police estimated 85 per cent of those held were Negroes. Many were detained in State Troop armories because police lacked the facilities for handling them. Many youngsters of 'teen age who were guilty of no greater offense than violating the 10 p. m. curfew imposed by the Governor, were released and sent home.

More serious offenders were taken into the courts, however. Recorder's Judge John P. Scallen imposed 90-day jail terms on 20 Negroes today, eight of them accused of throwing stones at workers at a General Motors' Chevrolet Division plant at Holbrook and Oakland Avenues at 3:20 a. m. Monday.

Thirty elementary schools and three intermediate schools which closed Monday because teachers or children could not reach the buildings reopened today, but Herman J. Browe, Deputy Superintendent of Schools, said few pupils appeared.

Disposition of the rioters to open violence faded rapidly late last night as the soldiers moved in.

The troops, rolling up in trucks and jeeps and armed with rifles and machine guns, reached Cadillac Square, heart of the city, an hour before midnight. Word of their arrival spread quickly. Within 30 minutes, police said, the situation had much improved.

By midnight the situation seemed under full control.

A related incident which occurred at the Fort Custer, Mich., Army Post last night was revealed today in a statement released by Col. Ralph Wiltamuth, Post Commander.

"Members of one of the Negro quartermaster battalions," the statement said, "attempted to secure arms and trucks at Fort Custer Monday night, but were promptly arrested. The men had become restless over the disturbance in Detroit and wanted to go to assist their families. Prompt action by military authorities quickly restored order. Five men were confined in the post stockade awaiting investigation."

President Roosevelt, in a proclamation from Washington, ordered that "all persons engaged in unlawful and insurrectionary proceedings" retire peaceably to their homes. He called on "all good citizens" to "uphold the laws and preserve the public peace."

At 2 a. m. (Eastern war time) Brig. Gen. William Gunther of the Sixth Service Command, in charge of the troops, reported no further serious trouble.

"The troops have met with no violence and have used no violence," General Guthner said.

Roosevelt Plea Urged

CHICAGO, June 22 (AP)—A request for an immediate radio appeal by President Roosevelt for a halt of racial strife and a recommendation that the governors of the 48 States appoint interracial committees to investigate such disorders were made by national Negro leaders last night.

The request that the President make a radio appeal for order was made in a telegram by John H. Senstacke, President of the Negro newspaper publishers association.

"Fascist elements in our country," he said, "by urging discrimination and encouraging prejudices, are inspiring racial clashes and riots throughout the country."

Axis' Hand Traced

NEW YORK, June 22 (AP)—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored people yesterday asked President Roosevelt to make a prompt radio appeal "to Americans to resist Axis and other propaganda" which the organization held responsible for such outbreaks as the one in Detroit.

'Fifth Column' Seen

Otis Hood, Chairman of the Communist Party of Massachusetts, today issued a statement scoring the outbreak of racial violence in Detroit as a fascist "fifth-column" victory and urging action to cement the union of people behind the war effort.

Methods of Food Production Termed Wasteful by Dewey

Continued from Page 1

ship between prices of corn and hogs, dealt extensively with the welfare of the daicymen and the milk and egg consumers of his own state.

Grasp Not Questioned

While no one questioned his grasp of the problem, some of the 40-odd state chief executives attending the Conference, did appear to suspect his concern for the welfare of that part of the nation lying west of the New York State line.

Only lack of time forestalled a vigorous exchange between the New York executive and those from several other states, chiefly Gov. Robert S. Kerr of Oklahoma and Olin D. Johnson of South Carolina, when Governor Dewey urged a shift in production plans to encourage other use of corn rather than feeding it to hogs.

Governor Dewey noted that seven pounds of corn produce but one pound of pork and that there is thus seven times as much nourishment received by more direct consumption of the grain than by feeding it to the pigs. Admitting the presence already of a meat shortage, he insisted that to use up good food just to produce more meat will not make the total available supply of food go around any better, and that anyway "we can do without meat if we have to."

Others taking issue with him pointed out that much of our food problem is distribution and that it is more economical to ship food in the form of meat than grain.

One of several southern Governors who have brought up pointedly here again the charge that the present freight rate structure discriminates against the South in favor of the industrial East, said that Governor Dewey's suggestion sounded like "he is urging that we kill our little pigs and send our grain to feed his cows and chickens so he can supply milk and eggs to the people of New York, who for years have grown prosperous from the industry which operates there on a freight rate subsidy paid by us."

Some criticism of Governor Dewey's scheme arose from the fact that apparently the Middle West grain-producing farmer would in the end have to bear the brunt of such an "adjustment," although the New York Governor insisted that free play of the "natural law of economies" would do more for the farmer in the end than "New Deal theories."

Governor Dewey patiently explained in a press conference that he still intends, as he promised his constituents, to do his job as Chief Executives of New York until his term is up in 1946, and that form letters to this effect are going out daily by the hundreds to questioners, who have noted here that even at the very side of Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio, conference host, and another often-mentioned Republican possibility, he stands out unmistakably in terms of the 1944 election.

At the afternoon session yesterday representatives of three top-flight Washington officials, scheduled to be here but prevented by official business, read papers dealing with food, prices, and manpower.

Ralph Davies, Deputy Petroleum Administrator, read a paper by Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior and Petroleum Administrator, in which he declared that despite potential oil reserves lasting 14 years, there actually is today an oil shortage, short in volume because of inability to get it out of the ground fast enough, and short where it is needed most in the East because of transportation limitations.

Clyde Herring, former Governor of Kansas, now deputy to Prentiss M. Brown, Price Administrator, said that he disapproves subsidies but that such means may prove the lesser of two evils. He noted, also, that prices have not risen so far in this war nearly as during the other war.

Clifford Townsend, former Governor of Indiana, now assistant of Chester Davis, Food Administrator, asked the Governors to help build up reserve labor supplies in their states to meet the farm manpower shortage. He cited the experience of Iowa, where, after an appeal by Gov. B. B. Hickenlooper, 600 city folks in one county signed up to help out in farm work.

Joseph E. Davies, former United States Ambassador to Russia appearing on the program last night with Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff of the United States Army, painted an encouraging picture of the holding-out potentialities of the Soviet people.

"Never," he said, "need the military authorities of her allies fear that the Red Army will be destroyed." He pleaded for a clearer understanding in this country of the realities of our present wartime association with a nation with whose governmental principals we may not agree.

"It is the simple truth," he declared, "that without Russia to aid us in this war we would have been in desperate jeopardy. Without Russia we cannot plan a secure peace. Russia, like the British Empire, China and ourselves, is too big to be left out of a peace community."

Marshall Says Allies Have Master Plan

Continued from Page 1

ping, matériel and virtually every phase of this warfare."

Date of Decision

The General's public announcement to the Governors—a significant revelation contained in his quiet observation that the Allies have "unified their military effort"—makes possible a disclosure which Washington correspondents have heretofore refrained from writing.

That disclosure is that this all-embracing "master plan," designed to carry the war through to the unconditional surrender of the Axis, was framed and adopted at the recent Roosevelt-Churchill meeting attended by the highest British and American military, air, and naval staffs.

Piecemeal tactical actions—a random thrust here, a little offensive there, a holding operation somewhere else, all anathema to a soldier—are all, he stated flatly things of the past.

But his remarks, however buoyant and confident, were studded with warnings that long, difficult, and costly operations lie ahead. He appealed to the state executives to help avert sudden wastes of popular optimism leading the public to feel that the end is in sight.

Heavy Battles Ahead

"This is far from the case," he bluntly admonished. "We are just getting started. The great battles are ahead."

How, where and when these battles are to be fought are embraced in the "master plan" which was actually reduced to writing at the latest Washington strategy conference, and while this plan, calculated to carry the war to its climax, was drafted by the American and British High Commands, both Russia and China have been informed and have expressed their agreement with those phases which project offenses into the theaters in which they are primarily concerned.

And, however difficult to execute, General Marshall now permits himself to assure the Allied peoples that "the pattern of victory is clear."

To the Governors last night he went even farther and made it plain that the pattern will most certainly not rely on air power alone in Europe.

"Your adversary," General Marshall explained, "may be hammered to his knees by bombing but he will recover unless the knock-out blow is delivered by the ground army."

Only one calamity can befall the Allied progress to victory which, General Marshall could now say, was inevitable "unless the enemy succeeds in creating internal frictions among the Allies, division of one against the other, and misrepresentations leading to public loss of confidence in our war effort." He said that the Allies have gained great confidence in each other, but he cited two things which "we must guard against":

"There must be no division among the Allies.

"There must be no let up in our preparations."

Davies Discusses Russia

Joseph E. Davis, former Ambassador and Presidential postman to Moscow, who shared the rostrum last night with General Marshall, underlined the necessity and the good grounds for the closest cooperation with the Soviet Union in war and in peace.

"The confidence of Russia in us is as vital as the confidence of the United Nations and ourselves in Russia. We should not forget that.

"There are a few in our country who still bicker at Russia, who still carp at Russia, who still quarrel at the way in which they live and conduct their own government, which is exclusively their own business. To do this is to play Hitler's game.

"We should all join in a constructive effort to create a public opinion at this critical time when both the war and the peace is in jeopardy, which would fortify our confidence in our Allies and their confidence in us."

General Marshall concluded his speech by bluntly and baldly declaring that the "attack directed against an organization of the Army" by two newspapers, which he did not name, were "atrocious, if not subversive."

"I refer," he said, "to the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps. There was no foundation for the vicious slander, although it was given wide publicity. Some seem to be intent on the suicide of our own war effort, not to mention the defamation of as fine an organization of women as I have ever seen assembled."

"Such a procedure to me appears inexcusable. If we can't be decent in such matters, we at least should not be naive enough to destroy ourselves. I very much hope you gentlemen will take the lead in building up a public opinion which will suppress actions of individuals who abuse our liberties by propagating such outrages."

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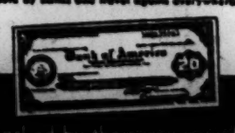

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The Home Forum

"Lift up your heads"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

DEEP IN THE human heart is the yearning for security and peace. Indeed, there is solid conviction that these are the right of everyone. When men are disturbed by chaotic events, which frequently mark transitional periods, they are filled with alarm and foreboding. Resentment toward life, fear for the future, a sense of frustration or confusion may well-nigh overwhelm men and nations, and cause them to long for those yesterdays which now seem, in retrospect, the acme of stability and progress.

Today's upheaval is not greatly unlike that of other eras. Intensified, yes, but in this age, as in other periods when civilization seemed to be upon the rocks, Christ Jesus' words (Luke 21:28) fall like gentle rain upon the parched earth: **"And when these things begin to come to pass, then look up, and lift up your heads; for your redemption draweth nigh."** A startling statement, following as it does an enumeration of woes which he foresaw would attend the transition from a material to a more spiritual sense of things.

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This arresting pronouncement is, according to Christian Science, an observation of a scientific truth. Mary Baker Eddy elucidates the meaning in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 540): **"In moral chemicalization, when the symptoms of evil, illusion, are aggravated, we may think in our ignorance that the Lord hath wrought an evil; but we ought to know that God's law uncovers so-called sin and its effects, only that Truth may annihilate all sense of evil and all power to sin."**

Clearly God, good, is not responsible for evil. He does not visit it upon helpless humanity. Rather does Truth drive evil from under cover and cause it to be self-seen and destroyed. Truth in any given situation nullifies wrong notions—a fact universally admitted. Mrs. Eddy's bold declaration that evil is no part of God's good universe, hence unreal, has brought evil from its lair. To human sense the result may seem catastrophic. Observes Mrs. Eddy (*ibid.*, p. 97), **"The broadest facts array the most falsities against themselves, for they bring error from under cover. It requires courage to utter truth; for the higher Truth lifts her voice, the louder will error scream, until its inarticulate sound is forever silenced in oblivion."**

Christ Jesus insisted upon and proved that God's law is the only law, and that it does heal human beings of their troubles. Despite his magnificent proof, humanity persists in believing evil to be either self-existent or a divinely ordained power. Do not many people today believe that evil is a silent, irresistible force which stealthily moves in upon them to their disaster, if not to their extinction? Are not grief, disease, and loss directly traceable in many instances to this mistaken notion?

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Christian Science insists that the only universal forces are the forces of good, expressing the intelligence, initiative, and wisdom of Mind, God. They are permanent and inescapable because they are inherent in omnipotence and omnipresence. Universal forces constitute God's law, by which He governs His universe and His man. They must, therefore, be friendly, not antagonistic to man. Man's dominion is inviolable.

Instead of the present being a time for fear and defeatism, it is a time for rejoicing and courageous utterance of truth. Before our eyes evil beliefs are being uncovered and destroyed. Though apparent forces of tyranny and aggression rush on like a millrace, spiritual understanding foresees their end. Centuries ago the Psalmist declared (66:7), **"He ruleth by his power for ever."**

Undisturbed and unhampered by mortal commotions, the silent, irresistible forces of good—and there are no other silent, irresistible forces—are awakening humanity to the spiritual nature of all things. As era upon era of human history waxes and wanes, God's invincible law enlightens, elevates, and liberates. What chance have aggression and slavery? None whatever. Right, constructive thinking protects one from being stampeded by fear and apathy. It aids immeasurably in evil's downfall.

Signs of vital import are here. Spiritual enlightenment looks through the gloom of grief and loss to serenity, of shortages to supply, of accident to safety, of confusion to wisdom, and of death to life. Awakening from the idolatrous dream of material creation to the fact of one God, one creation—and that one good—redeems mankind from the supposed law of disaster and destruction. This is salvation. Individuals and nations must eventually ally themselves with the divine unfoldment of the ages. A good time to begin is now.

"Lift up your heads," ye weary of earth. Evil has no appointed time, no course to run. Truth's healing might and majesty are independent of time or place. In the home, the air, the submarine, at the front and in government councils—of the righteous people of the hour—the irresistible forces of good prevail. They brook no evasion or invasion. They know no law but the eternal law of dominion.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"BRETON WOMEN": *Painted by Pascal-Adolphe-Jean Dagnan-Bouveret*

PASCAL-ADOLPHE-JEAN DAGNAN-BOUVERET was a French painter who drew attention to his talents with a picture, "A Wedding at the Photographers," exhibited in the Paris Salon of 1879. Dagnan-Bouveret was imbued with the fashion, inaugurated by J. F. Millet and developed by painters like Bastien-Lepage, of painting peasants and rustic life. All his life, after 1880, he lived in Brittany, painting the Breton peasants. This charming study is a fine example of his sympathetic portrayals. He elicited good design from line, which he handled sensitively and effectively.

Dagnan-Bouveret's attraction to rustic subjects was not peculiar to him and his colleagues, or to France. Throughout Europe, there evolved in the nineteenth century this attachment to simple people who went about their daily work and devotions quietly. There are comparable canvases made in Belgium and Holland, Sweden, Germany, Russia, Austria, Italy, and Spain. The trend was a manifestation of growing democracy and of city folks' increasing awareness of those who lived on lonely farms, in mountain fastnesses, or in fishermen's shacks. The very lack of sophistication and mannerism, the freedom from pretense, enhanced the charm of these unaffected folk. Furthermore, their native traditional costumes were picturesque, the style holding out unflinchingly against changing vogues.

DOROTHY ADLOW

A Pilgrimage to Galilee

THOSE OF US who live in Jerusalem, which stands with its mosques and domes and steeples high above sea level, are likely to think of the Sea of Galilee as a warm, forever sheltered region; for it lies far below the level of the Mediterranean. When it is really hot in Galilee, and glassy still, then it can be stifling indeed; and the fish in the dim depths of the lake are far better off than the goats on the rocky hillsides, or the dusky shepherds who tend them.

But heat is by no means so constant here as one may think. In this year of our Lord nineteen hundred and forty-three, the first few days of March have been icy. But those who have eyes for the great dramatic changes of sunlight and storm must feel that their coming has not been for nothing. For it is a pilgrimage, if you care to make it so. Those who love the solitude and grandeur of Galilee may feel they know why Jesus chose this particular countryside for the scene of the most memorable of his discourses and demonstrations.

The wind was blowing furiously all last night and lashing the lake into waves. In such weather, the thought reiterates itself constantly, like a deep undertone in the mind: "In such weather as this, the tempest was stilled." Toward dawn the wind dropped somewhat, and all the morning the rain has streamed down with tropic intensity, so that the whole landscape has been blotted out. But now the rain has ceased as suddenly as it began and the sun shines over the dripping eucalyptus and palm trees. Slowly the mists disperse and the great inland sea once more lies encircled by mountains. All nature in this remote spot is on a vast scale, tending to dwarf human beings to a sense of their own insignificance; and this sense deepens to one of awe and wonder. The sun rises and sets in immemorial splendor. The mountains slowly come and go as the clouds disclose or cover their distant forms. The wavelets lap on the stones of the lake shore, and every now and then a fish leaps with a gentle splash.

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There, on one of those bent willows overhanging the water, perches a large kingfisher, spotted in gray and black, whose far-away ancestors may have looked on Jesus, as he sailed with his disciples throughout the villages that once fringed the shores of the lake. Those villages have all disappeared, but the outlines of the mountains can have altered little in two thousand years. Still less have these scarlet anemones or the bushy plants of cream scabious changed their coloring. How beautiful it all is, and how far you and I seem to be here from the crowded life of cities or the incredible clash of armies. Yes, this is the place that Jesus chose, rather than Jerusalem with its mighty temple, to return after his resurrection in order to confirm his disciples in the faith that was to remove mountains.

We are standing not far from Tabqa. Do you see that dark chapel of basalt stones? I would like to show you the place. To reach it, we must cross this wide rushing stream by the stepping-stones. There was a mill here in Roman days. Indeed, there is one still. You may not believe me; but, if you will put down your hand, you will find that the water, even on this cold day, is pleasantly warm. This is one of the many hot springs that run into the lake. It must have been well known to Peter and Andrew, long ago, for the fish are attracted to its warmth in great numbers. This is said to be the spot to which the disciples returned at the call of the Master, after the long night spent in vain, when no fish had come to their nets. This, they say, is the spot where they drew the miraculous draught to shore in the morning light. Somewhere, close to where we stand, a welcoming fire of coals must have glowed. The silent chapel on the rock was built to commemorate the comfort and bliss of that meeting.

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Look, the fish are rising, and there is a fisherman at work now, beyond the end of that broken breakwater. He is standing up to his waist in water, with his casting net in his hand. The evening breeze is cold, but perhaps he does not feel it; for that is where the fish gather in shoals under the surface, to enjoy the warm spring flowing into the lake. He is a slender, bearded man, and unusually fair for an Arab. One sees it by the fine golden line, picked out by the low sun round his head. I wonder whether the place has any associations for him. But we shall never know, for my Arabic is not equal to asking him the question. Besides, I would never dream of disturbing him at his work. Now he casts his net with practiced hand over the surface, and watches as it sinks slowly to the bottom. In a moment he has disappeared, and is evidently adjusting his net under water. Now he has reappeared, to breathe. Again he is gone, and the lake surface shows clear to the skyline. So he comes and goes. Evidently his catch is not an easy one to manage, and there are heavy splashes as some of the larger fish contrive to break away and escape.

At last the fisherman begins to gather in his net. One by one, he throws back the small fish to safety. How carefully and methodically he works, gathering his long net bit by bit out of the water. What remains in the net is merely a handful of fair-sized fish. This must be his last catch for the night, as the sun is setting tawny orange behind his head. It looks to be another stormy sunset, and there may be no fishing tomorrow.

Great mountains of cloud are gathering, with the north wind behind them, and are passing across the wide surface of the inland sea to cover the distant mountains. Night is falling, and it is beginning to rain again. This Bedouin girl is standing hopefully with the heavy key of the chapel in her hand. But I think, as another storm is blowing up, that we had better return to Tabqa. If you cared to return, we might visit the chapel tomorrow.

CLARISSA JANIE GRAVES

Sicilian Melting Pot

THE MEETING POINT of two cultural areas, Sicily was peculiarly adapted to act as a medium for transmitting ancient and medieval lore. Its population comprised a Greek element which used Greek, a Moslem element which spoke Arabic, and a body of scholars who knew Latin. All three languages were in current use in the official registers and royal charters as well as among the populace of the many-tongued Palermo.

Since the Norman kings and their successors on the Sicilian throne held not only the island but also Southern Italy, they provided a bridge for the transmission of various elements of Moslem culture into the peninsula and mid-Europe. By the middle of the tenth century traces of Arab learning became clearly noticeable north of the Alps. Dante's ideas of the other world may not have been derived from any particular Arabic text, but they certainly appear to have been of Oriental origin, though drawn by him from popular lore of Europe. This penetration from the East through various channels is evident in the domain of art as well as in science and literature. Long after Sicily and the southern part of the peninsula had reverted to Christian rule Moslem craftsmen and artists continued to flourish, as evidenced by the mosaics and inscriptions of the Palatine Chapel. The renowned weaving house established by the Moslem rulers in the royal palace at Palermo supplied European royalty with state robes which bore Arabic inscriptions. So great was the demand for Oriental fabrics that there was a time when no European could have felt really well-dressed unless he possessed at least one such garment. . . .

Sicily, as a transmitter of Moslem culture, might claim for itself a place next in importance to that of Spain and higher than that of Syria in the period of the Crusades.—From "The Arabs," by PHILIP K. HITTI. (Princeton: Princeton Uuniversity Press.)

With Dr. Johnson as the Central Figure

HE LONG CONTINUED to live upon the fame which he had already won. He was honoured by the University of Oxford with a doctor's degree, by the Royal Academy with a professorship, and by the king with an interview, in which his majesty most graciously expressed a hope that so excellent a writer would not cease to write. In the interval, however, between 1765 and 1775, Johnson published only two or three political tracts, the longest of which he could have produced in forty-eight hours, if he had worked as he worked on the "Life of Savage" and on "Rasselas."

But, though his pen was now idle, his tongue was active. The influence exercised by his conversation, directly upon those with whom he lived, and indirectly on the whole literary world, was altogether without a parallel. . . . He uttered his short, weighty, and pointed sentences with a power of voice, and a justness and energy of emphasis, of which the effect was rather increased than diminished by the rollings of his huge form. . . . Nor did the laziness which made him unwilling to sit down to his desk prevent him from giving instruction or entertainment orally. To discuss questions of taste, of learning, of casuistry, in language so exact and so forcible that it might have been printed without the alteration of a word, was to him no exertion, but a pleasure. He loved, as he said, to fold his legs and have his talk out. He was ready to bestow the overflowings of his full mind on anybody who would start a subject, on a fellow-passenger in a stage coach, or on the person who sat at the same table with him in an eatinghouse. But his conversation was nowhere so brilliant and striking as when he was surrounded by a few friends, whose abilities and knowledge enabled them, as he once expressed it, to send him back every ball that he threw. Some of these, in 1764, formed themselves into a club, which gradually became a formidable power in the commonwealth of letters. . . . Nor shall we think this strange when we consider what great and various talents and acquirements met in the little fraternity. Goldsmith was the representative of poetry and light literature, Reynolds of the arts, Burke of political eloquence and political philosophy. There, too, were Gibbon, the greatest historian, and Jones, the greatest linguist, of the age. Garrick brought to the meetings his inexhaustible pleasantry, his incomparable mimicry, and his consummate knowledge of stage effect. . . . To predominate over such a society was not easy. Yet even over such a society Johnson predominated. Burke might indeed have disputed the supremacy to which others were under the necessity of submitting. But Burke . . . was content to take the second part when Johnson was present; and the club itself, consisting of so many eminent men, is to this day popularly designated as Johnson's Club. — From "Macaulay's Life of Samuel Johnson," edited by CHARLES LANE HANSON. (Boston: Ginn.)

Summer Rain

Fairy threads,
Aslant across the window-pane;
In the garden,
Roses are stitched across with rain.

N. S. G.

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Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

LE DÉSIR de sécurité, de paix, est profondément ancré dans le cœur humain. N'a-t-on pas l'intime conviction que tous ont droit à ces bienfaits? Mais quand les hommes sont atteints par les bouleversements qui dans bien des cas accompagnent les périodes de transition, certains s'alarment et prévoient les pires malheurs. L'amertume, le sentiment que la vie n'a pas tenu ses promesses, la crainte de l'avenir, les déceptions, la confusion risquent d'accabler les hommes et les peuples; s'ils écoutent ces suggestions, ils en viennent à soupirer après les jours d'autrefois qui, à distance, leur semblent avoir représenté l'idéal du progrès, de la stabilité.

Les cataclysmes actuels offrent bien des ressemblances avec les commotions qui se sont produites au cours des siècles. Elles ont pris une intensité considérable; mais aujourd'hui comme à d'autres époques où la civilisation semblait menacée, ces paroles du Christ Jésus (Luc 21:28) font l'effet d'une ondée bienfaisante tombant sur une terre aride: "Lorsque ces choses commenceront à arriver, redressez-vous et levez vos têtes, parce que votre délivrance est proche." Promesse d'autant plus remarquable qu'elle vient après l'énumération des malheurs qui, selon le Maître, accompagneraient la période transitoire où le sens matériel des choses céderait à un sens plus spirituel!

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D'après la Science Chrétienne, cette déclaration qui pourrait sembler étonnante exprime une vérité scientifique. Mary Baker Eddy en dégage le sens lorsqu'elle écrit, à la page 540 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures:* "Dans la chimicalisation morale, lorsque les symptômes du mal, de l'illusion, s'aggravent, nous pouvons croire, dans notre ignorance, que le Seigneur a produit le mal; mais nous devrions savoir que la loi de Dieu ne découvre le soi-disant péché et ses effets, que pour permettre à la Vérité d'anéantir tout sens du mal et tout pouvoir de pécher."

Évidemment Dieu, le bien, n'est pas l'auteur du mal. Il n'envoie pas d'afflictions à l'humanité sans défense. Mais la Vérité fait sortir le mal qui se dissimulait; elle l'oblige à se reconnaître et à se détruire lui-même. Dans n'importe quel domaine, la vérité annule les notions fausses; c'est là un axiome universellement reconnu. Mrs. Eddy eut la hardiesse d'affirmer que le mal ne fait point partie du bon univers créé par Dieu, qu'en conséquence il est irréel; et cette déclaration force le mal à sortir de sa tanière. Pour le sens humain, le résultat peut sembler désastreux. Comme nous l'explique Mrs. Eddy (*ibid.*, p. 97): "Les faits les plus manifestes s'attirent le plus de faussetés, car ils font sortir l'erreur de son abri. Il faut du courage pour proclamer la vérité; car plus la Vérité élève la voix, plus l'erreur criera fort, jusqu'à ce que le son inarticulé de sa voix se perde à jamais dans l'oubli."

Jésus le Christ maintenait et prouvait que la loi divine est la seule loi, qu'elle guérit les humains de toutes leurs peines. Malgré ses démonstrations admirables, les hommes persistent à croire que le mal existe par soi-même ou que c'est un pouvoir ayant la sanction divine. Combien de personnes croient encore que le mal est une force silencieuse, irrésistible, qui sans qu'on le remarque, s'approche et porte de terribles coups, ruinant ou même anéantissant les hommes! Le chagrin, la maladie, les pertes, les deuils n'ont-ils pas souvent leur source dans cette notion erronée?

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La Science Chrétienne appuie sur le fait que les seules forces universelles sont les forces du bien, exprimant l'intelligence, l'initiative, la sagesse de l'Entendement, de Dieu. Elles sont permanentes, inéluctables, car elles sont indissolublement unies à la toute-puissance et à l'omniprésence. Les forces universelles constituent la loi divine par laquelle Dieu régit l'univers et l'homme qu'Il a créés. Elles doivent donc être propices à l'homme, et non destructives. La maîtrise de l'homme est inviolable.

L'heure présente n'est pas un temps pour craindre et se livrer au défaitisme, mais pour se réjouir et déclarer avec courage la vérité. Sous nos yeux les mauvaises croyances sont démasquées et leur destruction se poursuit. Bien que les prétendues forces de l'agression et de la tyrannie paraissent avoir l'impétuosité d'un torrent, la compréhension spirituelle prévoit leur fin. Bien des siècles avant notre ère, le Psalmiste s'écriait (66:7): "Il domine éternellement par sa puissance."

Sereines au milieu des commotions mortelles qui ne peuvent les entraver, les forces du bien, silencieuses, irrésistibles, seules vraiment efficaces, réveillent les humains et leur font voir la nature spirituelle de toutes choses. A mesure que se succèdent les périodes et les phases de l'histoire humaine, l'invincible loi divine éclaire, ennoblit, affranchit les hommes. L'agression, l'esclavage ont-ils des chances de succès? Aucune! Le penser constructif et juste peut nous protéger; il nous empêche de céder soit à la crainte soit à l'apathie. Il aide grandement à détruire le mal, dont il hâte la chute.

Nous pouvons remarquer des signes d'une importance vitale. La conscience spirituellement éclairée perce les ténèbres du deuil et de l'affliction pour entrevoir la sérénité: à travers les ombres de la pénurie, des accidents, de la confusion, de la mort, elle aperçoit les ressources divines, la sécurité, la sagesse et la vie. Se réveiller du songe idolâtre d'après quoi la création serait matérielle et reconnaître qu'il existe un seul Dieu, une seule création entièrement bonne, c'est échapper à la prétendue loi des désastres ou du malheur. Cette rédemption constitue le salut. Tôt ou tard, les individus et les peuples devront s'allier au plan divin, qui se déroule au cours des âges. L'heure présente est le bon moment pour se mettre à l'œuvre.

"Levez vos têtes," vous que lassent les choses terrestres. Le mal n'a pas d'heure propice, il n'a point à suivre son cours. La grandeur et la puissance curative de la Vérité ne dépendent ni des temps ni des lieux. Au foyer, dans les airs, sur les mers, en pleine bataille, dans les conseils tenus par ceux qui cherchent la justice, les forces du bien prévalent, elles sont irrésistibles. Elles ne tolèrent ni l'évasion ni l'invasion. Elles ne connaissent pas d'autre loi que l'éternelle loi de la maîtrise spirituelle.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

The Linen

She handed me a piece of woven stuff.
"Hit's linen, ma'am," said she, "and genu-ine.
Just feel hit," and I did, then suddenly the rough
Small square became a lot of something fine.
"A hundred ya'ars, and yet hit does not fade!
An aunt, she grew the flax an' spun the thread
An' wove hit on a loom her husband made
An' sewed hit clothes for girls of her'n," she said.

And I saw bluet blooms of flax in sun,
I heard the spinning song and treadle, too,
The satisfaction when a dress was done,
The happiness of girls with something new.
These valley folk—their living woven there
As good as linen that the years can't tear.

A. H. ROBINSON

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Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JUNE 22, 1943

Intimate Message: Washington

Chip on Congress' Shoulder ..... ***by Richard L. Strout***

So far as it is possible to make any generalization about the Seventy-Eighth Congress as it approaches its proposed vacation next month, one notices that the chronic controversy between it and the President still is going on, though under somewhat different terms than in the past. Mr. Roosevelt is more careful in taking a lead with Congress, and has taken half a dozen major actions designed to stem its opposition. Indeed, the "New Deal" aspect of the Roosevelt Administration seems to be pretty much in eclipse.

By the same token, the new Congress elected last fall, with its increased conservative anti-Administration majority—drawn from both the old parties—has grown somewhat more militant. It is hard to define the attitude exactly, but the mood seems to be a watchful "I dare you" feeling, with a constant readiness to attack the Administration when the opportunity occurs.

Perhaps the simple explanation of the whole thing is that Mr. Roosevelt is more interested in global than domestic affairs right now and is trying to concentrate on them, while a hostile Congress recognizes Mr. Roosevelt's authority in that sphere, but is trying to concentrate on home matters.

Congressional Pressure

Here are some of the places where Mr. Roosevelt has given way to Congressional pressure: He has replaced strong-handed Leon Henderson with soft-spoken Prentiss M. Brown as Price Administrator; established conciliatory "Jimmy" Byrnes, a former Senator, as Director of War Mobilization, and Fred M. Vinson, a former Representative, as new Economic Stabilizer; he has recognized Congressional reluctance to approve more taxes and watered down his original proposal for $16,000,000,000; he has limited social objectives to making recommendations, like "the American Beveridge Plan" and the new Wagner bill, without pressing them.

Congress has scored heavily on the President at a few points. It threw out the President's $25,000 salary-limitation directive; abolished the National Resources Planning Board, without setting up, as yet, any equivalent postwar-planning agency; abolished the National Youth Administration, and slashed funds of certain particularly "New Dealish" agencies like the Farm Security Administration, set up for farm tenants and lower-income-bracket farmers. Congress also succeeded in piling anti-union restrictions, strongly opposed by the White House, on the bill to deal with the coal strike. This puts Mr. Roosevelt in a very embarrassing position, to the enjoyment of his opponents, as to whether he will sign the measure.

Mr. Roosevelt and Congress have come to direct grips at a number of points. The President vetoed the farm bloc bill to raise farm parities, sponsored by Senator John H. Bankhead, 2d, (D) of Alabama. Mr. Roosevelt won his fight, directed at inflation control. In doing so, he may have blocked another measure, the Pace bill, already passed the House and awaiting Senate action, also designed to raise parity prices. However, a thing to remember on this point is that the Farm Bloc is the strongest in Congress and so far has opposed the major economic price controls for food and fiber.

Patronage Bill

Still another category of Executive-Congressional contests must be classed as so far indecisive. Mr. Roosevelt has denounced the McKellar bill to increase Senate patronage, but the Senate has gone ahead and passed it anyway. The House may block it. Mr. Roosevelt favors roll-back subsidies to keep down food prices, but the House last week, in an emotional session, struck right and left at Administration men and measures, ordering a halt on subsidies and slashing agency funds, for example, wiping out those for the domestic branch of the Office of War Information. In its turn, the Senate may proceed more calmly in relation to OWI.

Just what will happen eventually to the Office of Price Administration is anybody's guess. The present opposition to food subsidies is a good deal like the original Congressional opposition to any rationing system at all. Mr. Henderson spent almost a year persuading Congress that this might be a good thing. At the present time, a powerful group in the House opposes any food subsidy, and also wants to see Chester Davis made a food "czar" who would deal with all aspects of the subject from one office.

Opposition to subsidies has several roots. There are antagonism to "New Deal" interference with accustomed economic practice, objections to the expense, and probably the belief that if the subsidies really work, and roll back prices, the farmers will get less money.

With all these contests, it should be added that Congress has passed Army and Navy appropriation bills unstintingly, that a nonpartisan majority extended the Reciprocal Trade Agreement Act (for two years, not three), and that every direct war measure has gone through without hesitation.

The Country Speaks: Chicago

Dangerous Optimism ..... ***By R. W. C.***

"Bomb Chicago? Impossible! Fantastic! Out of the question! There is no enemy within striking distance. The enemy on either side of us, in fact, is being pushed steadily back, or hemmed in well away from any once-potentially threatening position. There never was any very great danger here, and now there is none. We can sit back and produce war goods and train fighting men and buy bonds and go about our business with a sense of security and high hopes for an early peace."

Who said that? No one that we know of. But that is what we may find some folks saying, or at least thinking, if we don't do something about the false optimism that's sweeping through these parts, in common probably with other sections of the country.

Do something? What do we mean by that?

Well, there's a stickler. We certainly don't propose a campaign of fear. But surely we haven't exhausted all the possibilities in the field of positive, objective education. What about using the Civilian Defense system as a medium to bring frankly and coldly home to the folks in each block some of the facts about the current strategy of the war; about how the African victory is not the end but really just the beginning of the hard part of the war, about how the Attu victory is just a tiny defensive step, about how there is more need than ever for alertness, for compliance with rationing rules, for the buying of war bonds, for greater industrial production, for fewer strikes, for more devoted attention to every little activity aimed a' facilitating the war effort?

Evaluating the News

Maybe we'll have to admit that the news itself, and not the way it is presented, or the receptivity or hopes or attitudes of the people, is to blame. All right, then let's do something further to explain that news and to counteract the negative long-run effect it may have.

What is that negative effect? It is reflected—here, at least—in slowing up in WAVES and WAAC recruiting; in a greater readiness to strike; a wider and more open violation of rationing restrictions; a louder chorus of objections to the inconveniences of the war program at home; a more marked partisanship; a resurgence of isolationism and nationalism.

It showed up here not long ago during a mock air raid. The raid itself was novel, and it was highly successful as a test of the efficiency of the warden system. To most folks, though, it was a diverting spectacle. The "bombs" were harmless paper contraptions, with colored streamers for identification—incendiary, demolition, etc.—adding to the gala air of the occasion. The whole thing was taken seriously enough by the block wardens, but it was felt by many that the public generally looked upon it, not in terms of a possible air raid, not in terms of potential destruction, but in terms of entertainment, something out of the ordinary, connected obviously enough with the war, but with little or no significance in their own immediate, down-to-earth plan of living.

In the Midst of War

One wonders whether those air-raid-protection facilities, or some part of the Civilian Defense machinery, might better be employed as a means of making it clear that while at the moment it may be true that danger of an air raid on Chicago is remote, the nation still is fighting for its life, that democracy still is fighting for existence, that the war is far from won, that to follow the lines of least resistance and engage in wishful thinking at this point is a gross disservice to the nation.

It has been well demonstrated that fighting men are best organized and trained, that war bonds are sold in the greatest quantity—on a volunteer basis as contrasted with the pressure of a full-scale campaign—that war goods are produced at the fastest rate, not when one has a feeling of "security," but rather when one has just the opposite feeling. It is so that we may feel "secure" that we are fighting the war.

To manufacture and sink into a false sense of security, merely because that is a more comfortable position, cannot be defended on the ground that to feel otherwise is to encourage fear and thus the consequences of fear. To be alert, to be fully cognizant of a threat is not to be fearful, but is to be better prepared to undertake whatever mental or physical task the eradication of that threat calls for

Memo From Britain:

Release—and What It Means ..... ***By M. B. E. Skilton***

Aboard H. M. H. S. Newfoundland: "Well, now that you are back in England, what do you think about it all?" I asked this question of a Yorkshire Army officer as we awaited the railway train to come alongside so that disembarkation could begin. He was one of the repatriates from an Italian prisoner-of-war camp and the first to arrive in this Country under the second repatriation scheme between the British and Italian Governments. But the Yorkshireman was almost too excited to speak. "All that I know is that we are home. Really home, in dear old England. And today is a momentous day for me. Two years ago today I left Britain for the Middle East. One year ago today I left Tripoli for an Italian war camp. Now today I am really home again and all I want is a fast train to York."

"Is it true that you were really starved?" There were some very hearty chuckles at this question. British Tommies get a tremendous amount of amusement in criticizing, often sarcastically, the food put before them. Even the best-prepared meal is not like that served at home. "Well, it is not true to say we were starved," said a noncommissioned officer, "but the rations were meager. Two meals a day. There was very little meat, some bread on the dry side, but plenty of macaroni. The Red Cross parcels we received helped us out tremendously. It's a wonderful organization, the Red Cross, and directly I go on leave I am writing to let them know how their parcels really are appreciated out there."

"What about news? How did you feel when Tripoli fell?" This was directed to a private in the Royal Army Medical Corps from Birmingham.

"We didn't get our news direct," he replied. "It comes either from new arrivals to the camp or from the Italian communiqués. When they said that Tripoli or Sfax was raided we then knew that such places were taken. If we believed all they said, the Eighth Army would have been completely annihilated. But we had confidence in our men."

"When did you first know you were coming home?" To this the answer varied from five to seven months before the homeward journey commenced.

"What sort of journey home did you have?" This was answered by broad smiles. Although the sea journey from Lisbon—where they received hospitality from the British community—was uneventful, the train which took them to Portugal was very near Spezia, east of Genoa, during a heavy Royal Air Force raid on the Italian base. They sheltered in a tunnel and listened. The ship at sea was, of course, fully illuminated and flying a Red Cross flag with large red crosses painted on the bows, amidships and astern. On board there was good and wholesome food with such luxuries as cinemas, sets of stationery with stamped envelopes, and containers with new shaving kit, soap, face flannel, toothbrush and paste, and comb—and wireless receiving sets.

Receiving sets are not operated at sea on ordinary troop transports, but on the Newfoundland, a liner with a peacetime run from Liverpool to Boston, they had the sets going most of the time, with particular interest paid to the news bulletins. That, presumably, is why there were so few questions asked on current affairs beyond the all-important one of "When do you think we shall go on leave?" Some asked news of their home towns, particularly those from places which the Axis claimed they had bombed, and in most cases the questioners got reassuring answers.

Altogether 450 men disembarked on this occasion, 131 "protected personnel," i. e., protected under the provision of the Geneva Convention, 1929; and 319 repatriates. They were mostly British but there were a few Colonials and one American, a member of the field service personnel.

The entire scheme involves 1,640 British, including Dominion, and 6,773 Italian personnel. The exchanges are, for geographical reasons, being carried out through two ports. They are Lisbon, with the co-operation of the Portuguese Government, in the case of Italian prisoners from the United Kingdom and British prisoners and protected personnel whose homes are in the United Kingdom; and Smyrna, with the co-operation of the Turkish Government, in the case of Italian prisons and protected personnel from the Dominions and India, and of Dominion and Indian prisoners, etc., whose homes can best be reached through Egypt. The repatriation operations, begun on April 17, 1943, are to continue until the repatriation of all those on both sides who are covered by the operation has been concluded.

All-Purpose Barges Vital to Guadalcanal Supply

Various types of Higgins landing vessels carry all-important cargoes from ship to shore.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GUADALCANAL — Since the Marines landed on Guadalcanal in August, 1942, this tropical outpost has been transformed into one of the most important American bases in the South Pacific—thanks to the good services of the shuttle fleet of Higgins landing boats.

Plowing back and forth through the green swells, these stubby little boats have piled the beaches high with essential supplies—with material for Henderson Field, with gasoline for its planes, with food for the troops.

Even tanks have lumbered down the landing platform from this all-purpose, all-important fleet of barges that ply from ship to shore with vital cargo.

At the first blinker signal from incoming ships, the boats are off to ferry the load to the beach, where the flat bow of the barge drops down as a landing platform and the beach crew stands by to unload.

There are various models of Higgins boats adapted to the different needs of transportation. There are light personnel boats for hauling small cargo and personnel, heavier boats for troops, another designed for jeeps, and still another for carrying tanks and heavy combat equipment.

These barges have made possible the speedy transportation of equipment from heavy laden convoys which are obliged to discharge their cargoes offshore, since there are no landing docks as yet along the shores of Guadalcanal.

Japanese bombers frequently swoop down out of the sky in an endeavor to break up this rendezvous and destroy the anchored cargo ships and their busy aids. Air-raid precautions call for the Higgins boats to get away from both the ship and the shore, which leaves them no choice but to lay off in midharbor fully exposed to the raiders.

There's nothing glamorous about the career of the shuttle fleet. Theirs is not a spectacular role, yet all that has been accomplished in the strengthening of this important Pacific base is due in no small measure to the faithful service of these boats.

When United States fliers shot 77 enemy planes out of the sky over Henderson Field on June 17, their gasoline and ammunition were no doubt ferried in by the Higgins barges and their hard-working crews, who put in long hours at a stretch so that ships may be unloaded quickly and make their getaway before enemy planes can use them for targets.

These important units of the fleet are built in the United States by the Higgins Shipbuilding Corporation of New Orleans, La.

Associated Press; United States Marine Corps

Higgins Barges Solve Many Problems of United States Forces Landing on Pacific Islands

Upper: United States sailors have piloted their landing boats full of Marines to a landing point. The boats' platforms have been let down and the Marines are pushing through the surf to the beach. Center left: An example of how material brought in by convoy piles up on the narrow beach of Guadalcanal. Center right: A tank dips into the surf from a landing boat in support of Marine infantry which has already landed on the beach. Lower: United States Marine Corps "crocodile boats" make the beach.

Rayburn Appeals for Democratic Unity

By Wyona Dashwood
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 22—The rift between old-line Democrats and partisans of the New Deal was made strikingly manifest when Sam Rayburn, Speaker of the House of Representatives and Democratic czar of North Texas, appealed to the men and women of both branches of the party here last night to silence their criticism of the Roosevelt Administration and unite back of the President.

The theme of Mr. Rayburn's vocal symphony was: "Now is the time for all good men to come to the aid of the party."

The occasion was a fund-raising feast at the Commodore Hotel by the Thomas Jefferson Dinner Committee to meet Democratic Party deficits both in the New York State and National Committees, and the thousand guests present wrote off about $40,000 of this red ink in the ledger.

Beyond this factual demonstration of partisan backing, there was no announcement of unity in the party. Known opponents of the New Deal, like usually smiling James A. Farley, one-time Roosevelt field marshal, who dropped his national Democratic command over the third-term issue in 1940, and retained only the direction of the powerful New York State organization, sat stony-faced during Mr. Rayburn's fervent appeal for party fealty.

Desultory Applause

The applause Mr. Rayburn got was without enthusiasm and, while it was an extremely hot New York evening, it appeared to political observers to emanate from New Deal officeholders and nonofficeholders with "hopes."

In other sections of the big Commodore Hotel ballroom, where the dinner was staged, some Democrats were discussing the home front report by the special Military Affairs [Kilgore] subcommittee on war mobilization signed by five Democrats and submitted to the United States Senate yesterday, deploring a "further deterioration" of the domestic war effort and failure by the Administration to establish a domestic economy.

Mr. Rayburn had nothing to say about this report in his extemporaneous talk, but he directed his remarks wholly against "fault-finding" in the Washington scene.

"We must complain as little as possible," he declared. "We must follow the leader. Others may stand on whatever platform they choose, but as long as Franklin D. Roosevelt is Commander in Chief of our Army and our Navy, he shall have my unfailing and unwavering support.

"Shame on Whisperers"

"Complainers there are—shame on them and on the whisperers who have private information; on the radio commentators who tell you the news behind the news when it isn't; on some of the columnists who write things the press associations don't write, who write rumor. They are doing you and me, and all of us, a great and serious disservice.

"To some people nothing is going right in Washington, but people must look to Washington for the next several months for the leadership the country deserves."

Besides his tribute to the Roosevelt leadership, Mr. Rayburn's highest praise went to the generals and admirals of the Army and Navy, "who will measure up to the highest military traditions," he said.

"Whether people like or hate Roosevelt," he continued, "the country could have been scoured from corner to corner, and a greater Commander in Chief could not have been found."

Ambrose O'Connell, Executive Vice-Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, another principal speaker, gave a blueprint of the 1944 Democratic presidential campaign. This purported to show what the Administration has done in winning the war "while the Republicans were waging only a war of words."

Good Neighbor Policy Said to Hold Vast Opportunity for This Hemisphere

SAN FRANCISCO, June 22 (AP)—Nelson D. Rockefeller, speaking glowingly of fast-solidifying relations between the United States and Latin America, predicts that the Good Neighbor policy will last—and prove a cornerstone for western democracy in generations to come.

"This Good Neighbor policy set up by President Roosevelt nearly 10 years ago is not just the policy of the people of the United States but rather a realistic approach to foreign affairs," he told newsmen yesterday.

"The people of Latin America ask, 'Is this Good Neighbor policy going to last—will it be permanent?'" The U. S. Co-ordinator for Inter-American Affairs said. "My answer is that it will last. It's up to the people of the United States to see that it does."

Mr. Rockefeller said he was greatly encouraged by a growing mutual understanding by people of all the Americas and by increasing contributions to the Allied war effort by the Latin-American republics, both from a military and economic point of view.

He pointed out that the United States has been able to establish a series of air bases throughout the South American continent, that the United States has the use of he important air base at Natal, on the eastward bulge of Brazil, that the coastal nations are doing an effective job of patrolling for enemy submarines and that coastal defense troops have been organized. These in addition to the important raw materials obtained from Latin America.

"The future holds a tremendous opportunity for all the nations in this hemisphere if we carry on our policy of intelligent co-operation," he concluded.

Unified Care Plan for Children Of War Workers Still U. S. Hope

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 22—The Federal Government still has hopes of initiating a unified program for care of children of war workers, though its specialists still are wide apart on the form it shall take.

The long-time controversy as to who shall administer Federal funds for child-care centers and on what basis now has come to a head as the Senate Committee on Education and Labor considers a bill introduced by Senator Elbert D. Thomas (D) of Utah to appropriate $20,000,000,000 annually for day-care and extended school services for children of employed mothers. The Federal funds would be used to pay up to 50 per cent of the cost of such programs.

Though it is backed by the Federal Security Agency, the Children's Bureau, and the Office of Education, the bill is opposed by the Federal Works Agency, which has converted old Work Projects Administration on nurseries and established new child centers to the number of 3,000 since the war began.

Child-care specialists in other agencies claim that the Lanham Act program, administered by FWA, is only "temporary" and say the Country needs a new overall program with specific appropriations and authority not only for nursery schools but for foster-family home services, community-wide advisory services for mothers, before and after school care, and health services.

Under the proposed program, state oublic welfare agencies would submit state plans for day-care services for approval by the Chief of the Children's Bureau. State education agencies would submit plans for extended school services for approval by the Commissioner of Education. Then the Federal Security Administration would approve both.

Charles P. Taft, Director of Community War Services in the FSA, told the Senate Committee that 42 states are ready to get child-care programs into full operation immediately upon passage of the bill.

In the absence of any unified Federal program, the child-care picture has developed in a spotty fashion from coast to coast. Finding the lack of facilities has interfered with the availability of women workers, a number of factories have established their own child-care centers. In other places, working mothers have been forced to rely on unregulated private homes or on inadequately supported community facilities.

The War Manpower Commission's advice to employers not to hire women with small children has helped to make the child-care problem less serious than it has been in other countries.

At the same time, the forthcoming draft of fathers, expected to begin on a nation-wide scale this summer, means that more young mothers will be seeking jobs and foster-day-care homes for their infants. States have been unable to provide much of this type of service from their own resources.

As yet, President Roosevelt has taken no hand in the lengthy day-care controversy except to write a inclusive letter to the American Association of University Women calling attention to the Thomas bill and expressing satisfaction that the A. A. U. W. concurs "in the proposal to develop these wartime services through full utilization of the resources of existing agencies concerned with the education, welfare, and health of children."

DeHavilland Plant Signs With Union

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—A step forward in labor-management relations was recorded when a collective bargaining agreement was signed between the DeHavilland Aircraft of Canada, Ltd., and Local 112, United Automobile Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers of America.

The first contract with a Canadian aircraft plant obtained by the union, the agreement contains a no-strike clause and provision for compulsory arbitration of labor disputes. It covers 4,000 workers, including several hundred office employees.

Another unusual clause provides the same guarantee of jobs and seniority rights of men entering the Merchant Navy under similar conditions that prevail for men entering the armed forces. It is believed this is also the first time such a clause has been embodied in a labor contract in any plant in Canada.

Because of the wage-freezing order, the contract did not cover wages, but the company and the union will make a joint application regarding wage adjustment to the Ontario Regional War Labor Board.

Today's Closing Prices on the N. Y. Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	700,000
Previous day's sales	714,540
1943 vol. to date	164,747,878
1942 vol. to date	49,861,583

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Monday	50.1	Prev. day	50.5
Month ago	50.7	Year ago	35.1
1943 high	52.2	1943 low	41.7

Stks./Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Bow Sil (3)	1	52	52	52	— 1/8
Acme Ext (.15g)	12	11¼	11	11¼	+ 1/8
Addressograph (1)	1	18½	18½	18½	— ¼
Air Reduction (1a)	6	44⅝	44	44⅝	+ ⅜
A o & Vicks 6 ♦	10	72⅝	72½	72½	
Alaska Juneau	10	5¾	5⅝	5¾	+ 1/8
Allegheny Corp	41	2¼	2	2¼	+ 1/8
Allegheny pf xw	6	19½	18¾	19⅛	+ 1/2
Allegh pf $30ww	14	19⅝	18¾	19⅞	+ ⅞
Allegh Lud 5 .70g	22	28⅛	27½	28	
Allied Ch&Dye 6a	4	155	155	155	— ½
Allied Mills (1½g)	1	23	23	23	
Allied Strs (.85g)	24	12⅜	12⅞	13⅛	— ⅛
Allied St pf (5)	2	92⅛	92⅛	92¾	— ⅛
Allis-Ch Mfg 1½a	2	38⅛	37⅝	38¼	+ ⅛
Alpha P Cem (1½g)	5	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	
Amal Ldr pf 1½ct	1	22½	22½	22½	— ½
Amerada Pet (2)	2	82¼	82¼	82¼	+ ¼
Am Ag Chem 1.20	1	28½	28½	28½	— ½
Am Airlines 1¾a	6	66¼	65¾	66	—1¾
Am Bank Note .40g	1	14¾	14½	14¾	— ⅛
Am Brake Sh .65g	1	38	38	38	
Am Bosch (1.6a)	1	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
Am Cable & Rad	37	6⅞	6½	6⅞	+ ⅛
Am Can (3)	3	P5¼	85	P5¼	— ¼
Am Can pf (7) ♦	20	177½	177½	177½	— ¼
Am Car&Fdy (2g)	34	40½	39½	40½	
Am Can pf (7) ♦	100	78¾	78½	78¾	+ ¼
Am Ch & Cable 1a	2	22½	22½	22½	— ⅛
Am Ch&Chi pf 5 ♦	20	114	114	114	
Am Chicle (4a) ♦	10	108	108	108	+ ⅝
Am Colortype .30a	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
Am Cry Sug (1½g)	3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
Am Distill	1	28½	28½	28½	
Am Encaus Tbing	3	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
Am Export L (1g)	3	26	26	26	+ ⅛
Am & For Pow	19	7	6¾	6¾	
Am & F P 2nf	26	23½	22⅝	23⅜	+ ⅛
Am Hide & Leath	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
Am H&L pf (3)	1	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞	+1⅝
Am Home Pr 2.40	1	65⅞	65⅞	65⅞	
Am Ice	11	4⅞	4¾	4¾	
Am Internat 1.60	1	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
Am Invest III .30g	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
Am Locomotive	14	15¼	14¾	15	
Am Loco pf 3½a	3	103½	103⅛	103⅛	—1
Am M&Feb (.40g)	5	14½	14⅜	14½	+ ⅛
Am M & Met 1½g	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	
Am Metal (1)	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	+ ⅛
Am M 6%pf 6 ♦	10	121	121	121	+ ⅛
Am News 1.80 ♦	10	31½	31½	31½	— ⅛
Am Pow & Lt	8	27⅛	23¾	27⅛	
Am P & L $6 pf	10	31¼	30⅝	30⅝	+ ⅜
Am P & L $5 pf	14	28¾	27⅝	28	+1
Am Rad & St .30g	99	10⅜	10¼	10½	— ⅛
Am Roll Mill .40a	23	14¼	13⅞	14¼	+ ⅛
Am Rld pf 4½g ♦	190	64	63½	64	
Am Saf Raz 1½g	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
Am Seating (1a)	7	16	15¼	15½	— ¼
Am Ship Bld 2g ♦	20	51	51	51	+ ¼
Am Smelt & R (2)	11	41⅜	41	41⅛	— ⅛
Am Sm&R pf 7 ♦	5	150½	150½	150½	
Am Sti Fdry (1g)	9	25⅞	25⅜	25⅞	— ⅛
Am Sug Ref 1½g	1	29	29	29	— ½
Am Tel & Tel (9)	9	153	152¼	152¼	— ⅜
Am Tobacco (3a)	5	68⅛	67½	68¼	+ ⅞
Am Teb B (3a)	10	59	58¼	58⅞	+ ⅜
Am Teb pf (6) ♦	360	144¾	144	144¾	+1¼
Am Type Fdrs 1½g	11	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+ ⅛
Am Viscose (1g)	12	44½	44	44½	+ ⅜
Am Wat Wks	36	7¼	6⅞	7⅛	
Am Woolen	5	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
Am Wool pf (4k)	6	71⅞	69⅝	71⅞	+1⅞
Am Zinc L & S	6	5¾	5⅝	5¾	+ ⅛
Anaconda 1g	29	27½	26¾	27	+ ¼
Anac W&C 4ag ♦	80	25⅝	25½	25½	
Archer H Gl .30g	9	21¾	21⅜	21½	
Arm III	26	5⅜	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
Armstrong Ck 1½g	5	37¼	36⅞	37¼	+ ¼
Arnold Const (1g)	11	9½	9⅛	9½	+ ⅛
Asso Dry Gds 4ag	29	13⅜	12¾	13½	+ ⅛
Asso DG 2pf 7 ♦	20	85	85	85	
Atch T & S F 3g	18	54⅜	53⅞	54⅜	
Atch T & S F pf 5	6	85	84⅞	85	+ ¼
Atl Cst Line 1½g	11	33	32	32⅞	+ ⅛
Atl G&W Ind (3a)	1	28	28	28	
Atl G&WI pf 2½g	2	56½	56½	56½	—1½
Atl Refining .30g	24	24⅞	24	24⅞	+ ⅛
Atlas Corp 1½g	4	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅛
Atlas Pow 1½g ♦	1	61	60½	61	+ ⅛
Austin Nichols	12	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
Aust Nich pr A ♦	370	58¾	57	58	+1
Aviation Corp .10g	47	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	
Bald Loco (3½g) ♦	65	17½	16⅜	17	+ ⅜
Balt & Ohio	58	8	7¾	8	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	26	11½	10¾	11⅜	+ ⅛
Bangor&A pf 5k ♦	70	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	— ⅛
Barber Asph	16	21⅜	21⅛	21⅜	— ⅛
Barker Bros (1½a)	2	10½	10½	10½	
Barnsdall Oil .60	11	17¼	17	17¼	+ ⅛
Bath Iron Wks 2g	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
Beatrice Crm 1a	2	29¾	29¾	29¾	— ⅛
Beat Crm pf 5 ♦	340	104	103	103	— ¼
Bell Aire (1g)	7	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	+ ⅛
Bendix Aviat 1½g	9	36⅞	36⅜	36¾	+ ¼
Benef Ind Ln .60g	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
Best Foods (.60)	12	15¼	15	15¼	+ ⅛
Best & Co 1.60a	2	33⅞	33½	33⅞	— ⅛
Beth Steel (3g)	45	62½	61½	62⅜	+ ⅛
Beth Steel pf (7)	1	177⅞	177⅞	177⅞	—1½
Bigelow-Sanf (1g)	1	34	34	34	
Black & Dck 1.60	2	17½	17½	17½	
Blaw-Knox .20a	27	10⅜	10¼	10½	+ ⅛
Bliss & Lau (1½g)		16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
Boeing Airp 1a	10	17	16½	17	+ ⅜
Bone Strs 1.60	7	27	26⅜	27	+ ⅛
Borden Co (.60g)	3	27½	27½	27½	+ ⅛
Borg-Warner 1.60	6	34⅜	34⅛	34¼	+ ⅛
Brewing Co Am 2	2	27½	27½	27½	+1¼
Bridgeport Br 1½g	7	10¼	10	10¼	
Briggs Mfg (2)	7	29¾	29⅜	29¾	+ ⅛
Bristol-Myers .90g	1	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞	
Bklyn-Man Tr	5	A	A	A	
Bklyn & Q Trans	4	A	A	A	
Bklyn Un Gas 4ag	3	16⅛	16	16	
Brunswick-Balke (1½g)	2	18	18	18	+ ⅛
Bucyrus-Erie (1½g)	10	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	+ ⅛
Bucy-Er 7 pf 7 ♦	7	113	112¾	112¾	+ ⅛
Budd Mfg	8	8	7⅞	7⅞	
Budd Mfg pf ♦	20	107	107	107	—1
Budd Wheel 1ag	7	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
Buffalo Forg .90a	2	17½	17½	17½	— ½
Burling Mills .70g	4	30	30	30	— ½
Burr Add M .60	13	14¼	13⅞	14⅛	+ ⅛
Bush Term .20g	2	3½	3¼	3½	+ ⅛
Butler Bros .30a	6	10	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅛
Butler Bros pf 1½	2	25	25	25	+ ⅛
Butte C&Z 1ag	3	4	3⅞	4	
Byers (AM) Co	9	16¾	16	16¾	+ ⅜
Byron Jack 1ag	1	22½	22½	22½	— ⅜
Calif Pack 1½g	8	27¾	27½	27¾	+ ⅜
Callahan Z-Land	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
Calumet & H .45g	8	7⅜	7½	7⅜	— ⅛
Campbell Wyt 1ag	3	17⅛	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
Can D G Ale .60	10	20⅜	20⅛	20⅜	+ ⅛
Canad Pacific	17	9¾	9½	9¾	+ ⅛
Cannon Mills (2)	2	44	44	44	+ ¼
Cane C & D (5) ♦	20	95	95	95	+ ½
Carpenter Stl 1½g	1	28½	28½	28½	
Carriers & Gen .20	2	4⅞	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
Case (JI) Co (3g)	3	118	117	117	—2
Caterpil Trac (2)	5	47¾	47½	47¾	+ ⅛
Celanese Cp (1g)	8	38⅜	37¾	38⅜	+ ⅜
Celanese 7 pf 7 ♦	20	112	112	112	—1
Celanese pr pf 7 ♦	20	124	124	124	+ ¼
Celotex Corp 1ag	9	13	12¾	13	+ ⅛
Cent Aguirre 1½g	8	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅜
Cent Found .10a	10	3	3	3	— ⅛
C Ill Lt pf 4½ ♦	30	106½	106½	106½	+1⅜
Cent RR N J	10	15¾	14⅜	15	+ ⅝
Cent Vio Sug 2½a	6	20⅛	20¼	20½	— ⅛
Cerro de Pas (4)	1	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	+ ⅛
Certain-teed Prod	14	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
Cer-teed 6 pf ♦	260	56	55⅛	56	+ ½
Checker Cab	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	—1
Ches & Ohio (3)	32	42¾	42	42¾	+ ¼
Ches & Ohio pf 4	2	101	101	101	+ ¼
Chi & E Ill	2	7½	7½	7½	+ ¼
Chi&E Ill A 1.50g	6	13½	13½	13⅜	+ ⅛
Chi Gt West	28	6	5¾	5⅞	
Chi Gt W pf 1½ct	10	19¾	18¾	19½	+ ⅜
Chi Pneu Tool (2)	1	18	18	18	— ⅛
Chrysler Co (1½g)	15	2⅜	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
Chrysler Co (1½g)	12	78⅞	78¼	78½	+ ⅜
City Ice & F 1.20	3	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
City I&F pf6¼g ♦	10	102	102	102	+1
Clev Cliffs pf 4½	130	48½	48¼	48¼	— ¼
Clev Stone	110	7⅜	6¾	7⅜	+ ⅛
Clev E Il pf 4½ ♦	140	113½	113	113	— ¼
Climax Mol 1.20a	8	41⅜	40⅝	40⅞	— ⅛
Clett Peabody 1a	3	35½	35½	35½	
Coca-Cola (3)	1	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	
Coca-Cola A (3) ♦	51	64	64	64	
Colgate-Palm-P 1a	2	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
Colo-P-P pf4½ ♦	10	107½	107½	107½	+ ¼
Collins & Aik	3	26¼	26	26¼	
Col & South ♦	340	11¾	11	11¾	+ ⅛
Col Fuel & Ir 1ag	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+ ¼
Col & South 1pf ♦	3	11	11	11	+ ½
Col Gas&E 4.60a	7	22⅝	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
Col Gas&E B .60a	2	22¼	22	22¼	— ⅛
Col G & E (1)	84	4¼	4	4¼	+ ⅛
Col G&E 6 pf 6	1	67¼	67¼	67¼	— ¼
Holland Furn (2)	1	39½	39½	39½	
Hollander (A) 2½g	1	14⅜	14	14⅜	+ ⅛
Holly Sugar (1)	3	16	16	16	
Holly Sug pf 7 ♦	30	115	115	115	— ½
Hires (CE) (1.20)	3	20¾	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
Homestake Min	24	3	3	35	+1⅛
Houd-Hersh B ½g	9	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	
Houston Oil	5	7⅞	7¼	7¾	+ ⅛
Howe Sound (3)	5	34⅞	34¼	34⅞	+ ⅛
Hudson & Man	7	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	+ ⅛
Hudson & Man pf	4	9	9	9	
Hudson B M&S n2	14	26	25¾	26	
Hudson Motor	8	9	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
Hupp Motor	6	2	2	2	
Illinois Central	31	13⅜	12¾	13⅜	+ ⅛
Ill Cent LL (4) ♦	160	43	42¾	43	
Ill Central pf	1	27½	27½	27½	— ⅛
Indpls P&L .90g	4	15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
Indust Rayon (2)	1	40¾	39⅞	40¾	+ ⅛
Inland Steel (2g)	5	68¾	68	68	—1
Inspirat C Cop ½g	11	12¾	12½	12¾	+ ⅛
Insuranshares (.20)	7	8	8	8	— ⅛
Interchem Cp 1.60	5	31½	31½	31½	— ⅛
Intercon Rub (1e)	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
Interlake Iron 1½a	11	8½	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
Int Harvester (2)	10	70	69¾	69¾	+ ⅝
Int Bus Mach 6a	2	166½	166	166½	
Int Harv pf (7) ♦	230	172	171	172	+ ½
Int Hydro-Elec A	8	2¾	2¾	2¾	
Int Min&Ch(1½g)	2	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
Int Mining	4	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
Int Nick Can (2)	29	32⅜	32	32¼	— ⅛
Int Paper	15	12	11⅝	12	+ ¼
Int Paper pf (5)	5	57½	56¾	56¾	— ¾
Int Ry Cen Am	6	9⅞	9½	9⅞	+ ⅛
I Rv CApf 1¼ak ♦	20	62¾	62¾	62¾	
Int Salt 1g	1	40¾	40¾	40¾	— ⅛
Int Shoe (1.80)	2	35¼	35	35	— ¼
Int Tel & Tel	228	13⅜	12⅝	13¼	+ ⅛
Int T & T for ct	15	13⅜	12¾	13¼	+ ⅛
Intertype Corp 1½g	2	16¾	16½	16½	— ⅛
Inter Dep Strs 3ag	2	15	14⅞	15	
Island Crk Coal (2)	3	29¾	29½	29½	— ⅛
Jarvis (WB) .60g	3	15½	15	15½	+ ⅛
Jewel Tea pf 4¼a	1	105½	105½	105½	
Johns-Manville 1a	8	66¼	66	66	— ¼
Jones & L Stl 1½g	29	23⅞	23⅜	23⅞	+ ⅛
Jones&L Stl pfA 5	1	60	60	60	
Jones&L Stl pfB 5	3	74¾	73	74¾	+ ⅜
Joy Mfg (.40g)	3	107⅛	103¾	103¾	—1
Kalam St & F .60	3	15½	15⅜	15½	— ⅛
Kan City South	6	8⅜	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
Kelsey-H W A1½g	4	23¼	22¾	23¼	+ ½
Kelsey-H B 1½ag	3	15	14⅞	15	— ⅛
Kennecott Cop 1g	52	30½	30⅛	30½	+ ¼
Kresge SS (1½g)	4	22¾	22¾	22¾	+ ⅜
Kroger Grocery (2)	1	29¾	29¾	29¾	+ ⅛
Laclede Gas ♦	10	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
Lambert Co 1½g	1	25¾	25¾	25¾	— ⅛
Lane Bryant (1)	2	19⅛	19	19	— ¾
Lehigh Val Coal	2	2	2	2	
Lehigh V Coal pf	29	18⅜	18⅛	18½	
Lehigh Val RR	10	7	6¾	7	+ ⅛
Lehman Corp (1a)	*2	28¾	28½	28¾	+ ⅛
Lehn & Fink .70g	6	21½	20¾	21⅜	+ ⅝
Lerner Stores (2)	3	34½	34⅛	34½	+ ⅛
Lib-O-F Glass 1½g	6	40	39¼	40	
Life Savers (1.60)	1	37¼	37¼	37¼	—1¼
Libby McN&L .45a	53	8¾	8⅛	8⅜	+ ⅛
Lima Locomo 1g	4	39	38½	39	
Lion Oil Ref (1)	2	18	18	18	— ⅛
Lockheed Airc 1g	19	19⅞	19¼	19¾	+ ⅛
Loew's Inc (2)	1	59¼	59¼	59¼	— ⅛
Long-Bell Lumb A	3	9½	9⅛	9⅜	+ ⅛
Lorillard (P) 1½g	3	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
Louisv & Nash 2g	1	71	71	71	— ½
Louisv G&E A 1½g	1	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
MacA & F .95g	2	28	28	28	+1¾
Mack Trucks (1g)	3	33⅜	33⅛	33⅜	+ ⅛
Macy (RH) Co (2)	3	28⅛	27¾	28⅛	+ ⅛
Magma Cop (3½g)	5	18⅛	18	18⅛	— ⅜
Manati Sugar	9	8⅛	7¾	8⅛	+ ⅛
Maracaibo Oil Exp	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Marine Midl .16g	7	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	
Mkt St Ry pr pf ♦	540	17	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
Marshall Field .80	9	15	14¾	14⅞	— ⅛
Martin (GL) 1½g	8	19½	19⅛	19½	+ ⅛
Mathieson Alk(½g)	1	22⅜	23⅜	23⅜	
May Dept Strs (3)	1	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	+ ⅜
Maytag Co	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
McCall Corp 1.40	1	17½	17½	17½	
McCrory Strs (1)	4	15½	15¼	15½	— ⅛
McGraw Elec (1)	2	27	27	27	— ½
McKess & Rob (1)	5	22¾	21¾	22¼	
McLellan Strs .40g	25	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	+ ⅛
McLellan pf 6 ♦	20	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞	
Mead Corp (.30g)	4	9½	9	9	— ⅛
Melville Shoe (2)	6	33⅛	32¾	33⅛	+ ⅜
Mesta Mach 1½g	3	32	31½	32	+1⅜
Miami Cop (1½g)	4	7½	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
Mid-Cont Pet .40g	8	23½	23¼	23⅜	— ⅛
Midi Stl Pr 1 pf 8	20	120	120	120	
Minn-Hon Reg (2)	1	70	70	70	
Minn-Moline	11	7⅝	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛
Mission Cp .85e	1	18¼	18¼	18¾	+ ⅛
Mo-Kan-Texas	6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
Mo-Kan-Texas pf	8	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	+ ⅛
Monsanto Ch (2)	8	88	87¼	88	+ ⅝
Mons'to pfA4½g ♦	10	116	116	116	
Montgom Ward (2)	18	45¼	44⅜	44¾	— ½
Morris & Essex ♦	1370	23⅞	21⅞	23	+ ⅝
Motor Prods 1½g	6	15½	15¼	15½	— ⅛
Motor Wheel .40g	2	17½	17½	17½	— ⅛
Mullins Mfg B	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
Munsingwear 2¼a	1	22½	22½	22½	+ ⅛
Murphy (GC) (3)	2	68	68	68	— ½
Murphy pf 4¾a ♦	40	112¾	112¾	112¾	— ⅛
Murray Corp 1½g	1	9½	9½	9½	
Nash-Kely 1½g	65	13½	13	13½	+ ⅛
Nat Acme (1g)	5	16¾	16⅝	16¾	
Nat Auto Fib	3	9½	9⅜	9½	
Nat Auto F pf .60	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	
Nat Aviation 5ae	4	11¼	11⅛	11¼	— ⅛
Nat Biscuit (1.90g)	12	21	20¾	20¾	
Nat Can	2	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	+ ⅛
Nat Cash Reg (1)	4	25¾	25½	25¾	
Nat Cyl Gas (.80)	3	13⅞	13⅝	13¾	+ ⅛
Nat Dairy Prod .80	15	19¼	19	19¼	
Nat Dept Strs(1½)	1	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	+ ½
Nat Dept S pf .60	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
Nat Distillers (2)	7	32	31⅝	32	
Nat Gypsum (1ag)	15	10¼	10	10¼	
Nat Gyp pf 4½ ♦	10	83¾	83¾	83¾	— ⅛
Nat Lead (1½)	10	17¼	16⅞	17¼	— ⅛
Nat Ld pf B 6 ♦	10	146½	146½	146½	+ ½
Nat Pow & Lt	19	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
Natl Steel (3)	6	58	57½	58	— ¼
Nat Supply	18	13½	12½	13¼	+ ⅛
Nat Sup 5½ pf ♦	340	72¾	71	71½	— ½
Nat Sup $2 pf ½xk	1	26	26	26	
Nat Tea	3	6¼	6¼	6¼	
Natomas Co (1)	79	9	8⅞	8⅞	
Nehi Corp (½ag)	3	17⅛	13¾	17⅛	— ⅛
Neisner Bros (1)	1	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅛
Newmont Min 2½g	3	32	32	32	
Newport Ind (.40g)	14	15¼	15	15¼	+ ⅜
Newpt News S pf 5	1	101	101	101	+ ¼
Newp News Ship 1g	4	18⅛	18	17⅞	
N Y Air Brake 1a	1	39	39	39	
N Y Cent RR 1½g	78	17⅛	16⅜	16⅞	+ ⅛
N Y Chi & St L	8	22½	21¾	22½	+2
N Y Chi & St L pf	48	60½	56¾	60½	+3¼
N Y & Harlem 5 ♦	190	118¾	117½	118¾	— ⅜
N Y Lack & W ♦	110	49	49	49	
N Y N H & H	12	1¼	1	1	
N Y N H & H pf	14	3½	3	3½	
N Y Ont & West	5	1⅝	¾	¾	— ⅛
NY Shipbuild 1½g	5	21¾	21¾	21¾	— ⅜
Noblitt-Sparks 1g	3	26½	26¼	26½	— ⅜
Nor'l & West 10 ♦	1	180	179⅞	180	— ½
No Am Avia (1e)	12	11¾	11½	11⅝	— ⅛
No Am Co (.67f)	40	14⅞	14½	14¾	
Nor A C 5½pf2⅞	8	55	55	55	— ¾
Northern Pacific 1e	21	15	14¼	14⅞	+ ¼
Nor Sta P pf 5 ♦	1	115½	115¼	115¼	— ¼
Northwest Aur 1½e	2	19½	19¼	19¼	
NorthwestTel 3 ♦	30	76	76	76	—1½
Norwich Pharm .30g	1	11½	11½	11½	— ¼
Ohio Oil (1¼g)	12	18½	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
Oliver Farm Eq 1g	2	48¼	47¾	47¾	+ ¼
Omnibus Corp	9	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
Otis Elevator .40g	2	19¾	19½	19¾	— ⅛
Owens-Ill Glass 2	4	61¼	60¾	60¾	+ ¼
Pac Am Fish (1e)	2	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ⅜
Pac Coast ♦13	10¾	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
Pac Coast 2 pf ♦	170	22¾	21¾	21¾	+ ⅜
Pac Gas & Elec 2	5	28⅛	28¾	28⅞	+ ⅜
Pac Lighting (3)	1	41	41	41	
Pac T&T 2½g ♦	70	125½	123¾	125¼	+ ¼
Pac T&T pf (6) ♦	66	102	101¾	102	+1¼
Pac Tin Cons	4	2¾	2¾	2¾	
Pac West Oil (1ge)	2	14	14	14	
Packard Mot .10g	31	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
Pan Am Airways 1e	21	35⅝	34¾	35½	
Pan-EPLpf 5.60 ♦	150	110¾	110	110¾	
Penn P & R .10g	10	2¾	3⅛	2¾	— ⅛
Penn Plet 1.20	29	26	25⅜	25⅞	+ ⅛
Penn-Dix Cement	9	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
Penn-Dix pf 1¼ak	1	41	41	41	+1
Penn RR 1g	41	28½	28	28⅜	+ ⅜
Peoples GL&C (4)	1	56¼	56¼	56¼	— ¼
Pepsi-Cola 1½g	17	42	41½	42	
Pere Marquette	1	13½	13½	13½	
Pere Marq pr pf ♦	1	52	52	52	
Petrol Corp .20g	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
Pfeiffer Brew 4ag	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
Phelps Dodge 1.60	8	24	23¾	24	
Phila Co 6pf 5 ♦	230	47	46½	47	+ ½
Phila CoS6pf 6 ♦	230	86	84½	86	+1½
Phillips Corp .35g

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
1300	Aire Access (3of)	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝
10	Ala Pow $6 pf (6)	101	101	101
100	Allied Prod (3)	24	24	24
100	Allied Prod A (1¾)	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝
150	Alum Ltd (.80a)	95½	95½	95½
200	Alum Co Am (2g)	113⅛	112	112
350	Alum Co Am pf (6)	111⅝	111	111⅛
50	Am Cap pr pf (5½)	90½	90½	90½
100	Am Cen Mfg (½g)	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
100	Am C P&LAdev (.05g)	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜
1400	Am Cyan B (.60g)	45⅝	45½	45½
2700	Am & Fgn P war	1⅝	1½	1½
50	Am Fork 'n Hoe (½g)	16½	16½	16½
1400	Am Gas&El (1.60)	25⅞	25½	25⅝
250	AmG&El pf (4½)	108⅝	108½	108⅝
300	Am Gen (.15g)	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
150	Am Laund (1g)	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝
500	Am Light 5½ T (1.20)	16⅝	16½	16½
100	Am L&T pf (1½)	36½	36½	36½
1100	Am Maracaibo	1	1	1
100	Am Republics (.10g)	10	10	10
1600	Am Superpow	⅝	⅝	⅝
1200	Am Superpow pf	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝
300	Am Thread pf (½)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
350	Am Writ Pap	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
100	Anch Post F (.15g)	4	4	4
100	Apex Elec Mfg (½g)	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
20	Appl El Pow pf (4½)	106½	106½	106½
950	Ark Nat Gas	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝
3500	Ark Nat Gas A	5	4⅝	5
100	Ark N Gas pf (.70x)	9½	9½	9½
200	Arn Equip (.70g)	20½	20	20½
100	Ashland Oil&R (.40)	6	6⅛	6⅛
200	Asso Laund	⅜	⅜	⅜
2000	Atlantic C Fish (½g)	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝
1400	Atlas Corp war	2⅛	2	2
100	Atlas Ply (.80g)	22	22	22
200	Automat Prod (½g)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
340	Axton-Fish A	100½	100	100
600	Babcock & Wil (½g)	23	22⅞	22⅞
250	Baldw Loco pf (2.10)	38	37½	38
1100	Baldwin Loco war	5⅝	5½	5½
400	Barium Stn Stl	2⅝	2½	2½
25	BeauntlMcvpf (1½)	23½	23½	23½
900	Beech Aire (1e)	13½	13	13½
1100	Bellanca Aire	3½	3½	3½
100	Bellanca Aire pf	3½	3½	3½
1400	Am Cap&Adev (.05g)	31⅜	31⅛	31⅜
3700	Am Cyan B (.60g)	45⅞	45½	45½
2700	Am & Fgn P war	1⅝	1½	1⅝
50	Am Fork 'n Hoe (½g)	16½	16½	16⅝
1400	Am Gas&El (1.60)	25⅞	25½	25⅝
250	AmG&El pf (4½)	108⅝	108½	108⅝
300	Am Gen (.15g)	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
150	Am Laund (1g)	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝
500	Am Light 5½ T (1.20)	16⅝	16½	16½
100	Am L&T pf (1½)	36½	36½	36½
1100	Am Maracaibo	1	1	1
100	Am Republics (.10g)	10	10	10
1600	Am Superpow	⅝	⅝	⅝
1200	Am Superpow pf	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝
300	Am Thread pf (½)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
350	Am Writ Pap	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
100	Anch Post F (.15g)	4	4	4
100	Apex Elec Mfg (½g)	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
20	Appl El Pow pf (4½)	106½	106½	106½
950	Ark Nat Gas	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝
3500	Ark Nat Gas A	5	4⅝	5
100	Ark N Gas pf (.70x)	9½	9½	9½
200	Arn Equip (.70g)	20½	20	20½
100	Ashland Oil&R (.40)	6	6⅛	6⅛
200	Asso Laund	⅜	⅜	⅜
2000	Atlantic C Fish (½g)	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝
1400	Atlas Corp war	2⅛	2	2
100	Atlas Ply (.80g)	22	22	22
200	Automat Prod (½g)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
340	Axton-Fish A	100½	100	100
600	Babcock & Wil (½g)	23	22⅞	22⅞
250	Baldw Loco pf (2.10)	38	37½	38
1100	Baldwin Loco war	5⅝	5½	5½
400	Barium Stn Stl	2⅝	2½	2½
25	BeauntlMcvpf (1½)	23½	23½	23½
900	Beech Aire (1e)	13½	13	13½
1100	Bellanca Aire	3½	3½	3½
100	Bellanca Aire pf	3½	3½	3½
1400	Am Cap&Adev (.05g)	31⅜	31⅛	31⅜
100	Brown Rubber	⅞	⅞	⅞
200	Buckeye P L (.40g)	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜
21300	Buf N&EP pf	15⅞	14⅞	15⅝
300	Buf N&EP 1 pf	92	91	92
300	Bunk Hill & S (.1)	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝
300	Burma Ltd	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200	Burry Biscuit	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝
100	Cah El Prod vtc	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
300	Callite Tung (.20g)	3½	3⅜	3⅜
1300	Can Marconi (.04g)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
800	Carrier Corp	16⅝	16	16½
100	Catalin Am (.10e)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
400	Cen & SW Ut	1	1	1
100	Cen Hud G&E (.34g)	9¼	9¼	9¼
80	Cen NY Pow pf (5)	94	92½	94
4500	Cessna Aire (1e)	10½	9⅞	10½
275	Childs pf	16⅝	16	16⅝
6800	Cities Service	15	13⅞	15
300	Cit Svc pf	90	88	90
800	Cit Svc pf B	9	8⅞	9
50	Cleve El Ill	31½	31½	31½
100	Clinch Coal	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜
100	Cockshutt Plow	11	11	11
700	Colon Develop	5½	5⅝	5½
300	Colonial Airl	8	7⅞	7⅞
100	Colts P F Arm	50	50	50
80	Colum G&E pf (5)	49½	49½	49⅞
1100	Commwlth & So war	1	1	1
100	Cons Biscuit	4¾	4¾	4¾
300	Cons G&E Bal (3.80)	60	60	60
100	Cons Stl Corp	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
30	Cont G&E pr pf	93¼	93¼	93¼
100	Cont Roll & Stl	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
100	Cooper Bess	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
100	Copper Range (½G)	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
300	Creole Pet	22½	22½	22½
100	C W Liquid	10¼	10¼	10¼
100	Croft Brewing (½)	1-16	1-16	1-16
500	Crown C Pet	3	3	3
3800	CubanAtlSug (2½e)	20¾	20½	20¾
100	Darby Pet (½G)	16½	16½	16½
70	Dayton Rub A (2)	31	31	31
380	Det-G&M pf (.10g)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
75	Dragon Corp (3)	68¼	67¾	67¾
1100	Eagle Pich Ld (.20g)	12	11⅞	12
125	East G & F 6 pf	34½	34½	34½
75	East G & F pr pf	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝
30	East Mall Iron (1g)	23½	23½	23½
100	East Sug As pf	39	39	39
400	Easy Wash M B	6	5⅞	6
9400	El Bond & Sh	67⅝	66¾	67⅝
400	El Bond & Sh pf	86½	86½	86½
200	Fairchild En & Air	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
100	Fansteel Met (⅛e)	17	17	17
75	Fla P&L $7 pf (7)	98½	98	98½
100	Ford M Can A (h1)	20	20	20
200	Fuller (G A) (2e)	13½	13½	13½
100	Gen Finan pf A (½)	7¾	7¾	7¾
10	Gen Out Adv pf (6)	73¾	73¼	73¼
30	Gen Share pf (6d)	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝
1400	Glen Ald Coal (.80g)	18	18⅝	18
25	Godchaux Sug A (3g	36	36	36
500	Goldfield Con	⅛	⅛	⅛
50	Gt Nor Pap (.80g)	33	33	33
800	Gulf Oil (1)	48¼	48¼	48¼
400	Hartford Ray vte	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
300	Hecla Min (½g)	6½	6½	6½
100	Helena Rub A (1)	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
100	Hevden Chem (.20g)	22½	22½	22½
40	Hormel&Co (2)	32¼	31¾	32¼
50	Horn&Hard (1.60)	27	27	27
800	Humble Oil (¾g)	70½	70½	70¾
300	Hum-Ross P (.15g)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
100	Huyler's	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
800	Hygrade Fd (.30e)	8¾	8¼	8¾
50	Il Iowa Pow	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
200	Il Iowa Pow div ct	2½	2½	2½
800	Il Iowa Pwpf (1¼k)	37	36	37
800	Imp Oil Ltd (h½)	12¼	12⅛	12⅛
450	Ind Svc 4 pf	39	38½	38
30	Ind Svc 7 pf	38¾	38¾	38¾
1300	Ind&P&L pf (5½)	108	104⅝	108
50	Ins Co N Am (2½a)	82½	82⅜	82½
900	Int Cig Mch (.60g)	14⅞	14½	14⅞
600	Int Indust	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Int Met Ind A	13	13	13
800	Int Petrol (h)	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜
100	Int Prod (⅛a)	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
100	Int Stl A	10¼	10¼	10¼
1600	Int Util B	⅛	⅛	⅛
50	Int Util2pf	18¼	18¼	18¼
100	Int Util pr pf (3½)	41	40⅞	41
1000	Int Home Eq	2½	2½	2½
800	Ital Superpow A	1⅝	1½	1⅝
800	Jacobs (F L)	6¼	6¼	6¼
700	Jeannette Glas	2¾	2¾	2¾
25	JerCP&L 5½s pf(5½)	74	74	74
30	Jer C P&L 7 pf (7)	93	93	93
300	Kingston Prod (.10g)	3¼	3¼	3¼

Quotations to 2:35 p. m.

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	2:35
200	Knott Corp (.30g)	9	9	9
80	Koppers Co pf (6)	96¾	96¾	96¾
1000	Krueger Brew (.20g)	6	6	6
400	Lake Shore M (h.80)	13½	12¾	13¼
2400	Lehigh C&N (.05e)	3⅝	1⅞	3
500	Leonard Oil Dev	⅝	⅝	⅝
200	Line Material (½e)	11	11	11
100	Lone Star Gas(.25g)	9	9	9
50	Long Is L pf	39½	39½	39½
1000	Loudon Packing	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
800	Louis L & E (.20g)	7	7	7
100	Lynch Corp (2)	26	26	26
200	Manati Sug war	2½	2½	2½
900	Mass Util Asso	1¾	1½	1¾
100	McCord Rad B	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	Merritt-C & S	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
900	Messabi Iron	3	3	3
3000	Mich Bumper	⅝	⅝	⅝
200	Mid St P Avie(.45g)	7¾	7¾	7¾
400	Mid St P Bvtc	1¾	⅞	1¾
100	MidWestCorp(.30g)	8¼	8¼	8¼
225	Midvale (1g)	28½	28½	28½
100	Mid-West Abr	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	Midwest Oil (⅝)	8¼	8⅛	8¼
1300	Molybdenum (.4g)	9¾	9¾	9¾
100	Monogram Pict	3½	3½	3½
30	Monte Ward A (1)	173	173	173
20	Moody Inv pt pf (3)	31	31	31
900	Mt City VCop (.15g)	3	3	3
500	Mount Prod (⅛)	6	6⅛	6⅛
900	Nat Bellas Hess	1⅝	1½	1½
800	Nat Fuel G (1)	11½	11⅜	11⅜
80	Nat P&L pf (6)	101	101	101
200	Nat Sug Ref (⅝g)	18½	18	18½
400	Nat Trans (½g)	13¾	13⅝	13⅝
30	N E P A 6% pf (3k)	47	47	47
100	New Idea Inc (.80)	21½	21½	21½
300	N J Zinc (1½g)	85½	85¼	85½
10	NY P&L 7% pf (7)	100	100	100
30	NYSta&Ed pf (5.10)	104½	104½	104½
8600	Niag Hud Pow	3¾	3⅝	3¾
1300	Niag Hud Inf	7¾	7⅞	7¾
100	Niag Hud 2 pf	62	61½	62
30	Niag Sh Md A pf (6)	100	100	100
1400	Nichols-Bem-P (.1g)	10¾	10½	10¾
300	NipsingMns (h.10e)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
8300	Nor Am Lt & Pow	1¼	⅝	1¼
300	Nor Sta Pw A	6¾	6¾	6¾
200	Ogden Corp	4¼	4⅛	4¼
500	Ohio G&E 6 pf (1½)	34¼	34¼	34½
2100	Pantepec Oil Ven	6	6	6⅛
50	Penin Tel (2)	32	32	32
2400	Pennroad (⅛e)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
200	Pa-Cent Air	13	13	13
170	Pa P&L $7 pf	99⅜	98½	98⅝
150	Pa Wat & Pow (4)	61½	61	61½
300	Pharis T & R (.30e)	6	6	6
300	Phila Co (.35g)	8¼	8¼	8¼
200	Phillips Pkg (⅛e)	8½	8½	8½
800	Phoenix Sec	20½	20⅜	20½
300	Phoen Sec pf (3)	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝
200	Pioneer Gold	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
300	Pitney-Bowes (.60)	17¾	17¾	17¾
30	Pitts & Lake E	50½	50½	50½
50	Pitts Metallu (⅛g)	11	11	11
100	Phts Pl Gl (1½g)	98	98	99
100	Polaris Min (.05e)	1	1	1
100	Potrero Sugar	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
4300	Prod Corp	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	Prosperity Co B	7½	7½	7½
200	Pug Sd P&L $6 pf	73¾	73½	73½
100	Pug Sd P&T (½pf)	12	12	12
1900	RKO cpt war	1¾	1½	1½
200	Raytheon Mfg	12	11⅞	11⅞
300	Red Bank Oil	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Reiter-Fost	⅛	⅛	⅛
900	Republic Avia (⅛g)	4¼	4⅛	4¼
100	Rheem Mfg (1)	13¾	13½	13½
50	Roch G&E pf D(6)	107	107	107
100	Rome Cable (.80)	9¾	9¾	9¾
200	Root Pet	4	3⅞	4
100	Royal Type (1½g)	6¼	6¼	6¼
200	Ryerson & Haynes	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
300	St Regis Pap	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
100	St RegisPappf (5½k)	130¾	130¾	130½
1300	Salt Dome Oil	7	6¾	7
100	Samson Unit	2	2	2
100	Schiff Co (1e)	15¾	15⅝	15¾
100	Schulte (DA)	1	1⅛	1⅛
100	Scullin Stl (1g)	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
400	Seaman Bros(3a)	33½	33	33
4400	Segal Lock & M	1⅛	1	1⅛
100	Selberling Rub (⅛g)	8½	8½	8½

Dire World Situation Implied In Lugubrious Food Forecasts

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Ominous evidence and voluminous forecasts of a sharp deterioration in the food outlook have begun to appear again.

Last week the Department of Agriculture released the crop estimate as of June 1. It showed a sharp decline in the prospect for all the grains below last year. The wheat crop is estimated down 30 per cent. No figure was given for corn. A possible implication is that the figure was too bad to publish.

A competent observer tells this correspondent that the corn crop this year will be down probably 30 per cent from last year. This is particularly serious, since last year's bumper crop has almost all disappeared. Corn refiners are closing down because they cannot get corn. What corn there is is being held on the farm by farmers for feeding to livestock.

In addition, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics predicted lower supplies of eggs, dairy products, and fruits. A special investigating commission in New York State reported serious coming shortages of food to Governor Dewey. Herbert Hoover broadcast predictions of sharp food shortages and warned that the set-up of the food program must be drastically changed. The Grocery Manufacturers' Association met in New York and issued dire predictions. A state dairymen's organization met and heard almost calamitous predictions.

Livestock Situation

One result has been to give a sharp twist to the livestock situation. The country now has a livestock population up to 10 per cent with a prospective food supply down 20 to 30 per cent. This means that livestock will have to be killed off—for two reasons. First, they must go because there is not enough feed. Second, the feeding of grains to livestock is a comparatively inefficient and luxurious way of converting the grains to food.

General expectation in the food trade is that the grain and corn surplus of North America—including the monster Canadian carryover—will have been used up and the country will be on bread rations by the turn of the year. Under the circumstances it would be a most wasteful practice to use grains for livestock feed.

In other words, grains and corn can be used by the human population in three ways. The most efficient is by direct consumption. Next most efficient is through the cow. Least efficient is by meat production. As a result, first casualty in the process of America's "drawing in its horns" and making its shrinking cereal supply go farthest will be a slaughter of livestock; next casualty will be a reduction in dairy output, and last would be rationing of bread and other cereal products.

An ineffective step toward the first has been taken by Washington. Farmers have been asked to market their pigs at 180 pounds. They aren't likely to do it. By the time a hog reached 180 pounds the farmer is just in line to make a profit. He has passed the hazards such as loss in farrowing, cholera, and so on, and the next 50 pounds is his profit. He is not likely to forego it.

Prices Out of Line

Furtner, the price structure is out of line with the situation. Corn is cheap, hogs are high. At the present ratio, it pays farmers to market their corn on the hoof. So the corn doesn't go to the corn refiners or even to the dairy people. It goes to the ultimately least efficient use.

Hence the paradoxical complaints of the dairy people. They say the price of corn and feed is too low. Since this is something they can buy, this sounds strange. But what they mean is that at the low price the corn belt won't sell the corn and so they can't buy it. It is the same paradox as that of employers like the canners who complained that they couldn't raise wages. So they can't hold help. So they can't can the fruits and vegetables, even at a loss. The impasse in the canning industry today would be first-class news in the food industry if it were not overshadowed by other even more serious developments.

Another discouragement to the marketing of livestock is the proposed rollback. It encourages farmers to hold back their hogs and beef, and to keep feeding them up. This uses up corn and grains, which could better be put to use for direct consumption.

Still another complexity is the black market. Its cause is the refusal of the Administration to follow suggestions urgently made by the meat people and competent authorities. It is proposed that every meat slaughterer be licensed, and that no meat slaughtered without a license be allowed to move by rail or truck or be purchased, and that the industry be authorized to police itself. But as these methods, used successfully 25 years ago, are not used, the black market does not shrink. The anners report a sharp increase in hides over the figures to be expected from the packers. More meat is leaving the regular channels.

Government Attitude Unreal

The attitude of the government is unreal. It was shown by the outcome of the international food conference at Hot Springs. The delegates adjourned in a glow of talk about food stamp plans, milk for children, nutrition, and other refinements of the New Deal plan for better distribution, whereas the delegates had come prepared to discuss the pressing problem of how much they can produce, how much they can stockpile or backlog against the defeat of Germany, and how much they will then be able to produce. The pressing global problem today is to get the food produced, not to develop the refinements of classless distribution.

How pressing this problem is may be seen from a brief resume of the prospects. "If," as Herbert Hoover pointed out last week, "the war in Europe should end within the next 12 months, we should have no consequential food supplies with which to feed 300-400,000,000 starving people."

So the United States may be in the position of having to refuse to feed captive Europe while it has the food.

Nor can the food be found elsewhere in the world. The Canadian surplus of grains will be gone by the turn of the year. The alternate supply source is in the Southern Hemisphere. But Argentina is sending all her meat production to Great Britain even now. She is not stock-piling. She is burning her corn in engines and boilers for lack of coal. Neither have New Zealand and Australia any surplus comparable to the shortage which will exist.

No Adequate Source

As a result there will be no adequate source of food for starving Europe when it is liberated. To say this may be considered by OWI as destructive of its propaganda front, but the fact had better be faced early than realized late. Early recognition of the problem should cause the Washington authorities to do their best to get out a mammoth crop for 1944. This should mean incentive payments, expansion of farm machinery output, and so on, while there is yet time.

The situation as it ultimately develops will probably have severe international implications and complications. For one thing it may upset the present Administration in Washington, unless the latter can successfully laugh off the record of who predicted and who didn't take action.

For another thing it may spell very dire prospects for the Germans. With the available supply of food for liberated Europe plus Russia far below the need, there is no human likelihood that the French, the Belgians, the Norwegians, the Poles and the Croats will be willing to "half-starve" so that the Germans can also eat. After all, the Germans never worked on that philosophy.

The Russians also have to eat. They have been getting lend-lease food; Germany has overrun territory in Russia which corresponds to the most thickly populated areas of the United States, and if anybody deserves food the Russians do.

Under the circumstances the prospect of the Germans getting any food for some time after they throw up the sponge is very slim.

Employment Total In April Rises To Record High Level

NEW YORK (AP)—The National Industrial Conference Board said total employment rose to a record high of 60,900,000 in April with nearly 900,000 of the 1,300,000 workers taken on during the month going directly into farm work.

Most of the other recruits entered the armed forces, the research organization said, adding that industrial employment declined by more than 160,000 while the increase in factory employment was the smallest since Pearl Harbor.

Despite the increase to 9,900,000 in farm employment the total still was 250,000 lower than in the same month of 1942 and about 750,000 below that in 1937-39.

Compared with April, 1942, fully 7,500,000 more persons were employed in the same month of this year. The current level of employment in agriculture is lower than in World War I.

Crude Oil Output Higher for Week

TULSA, Okla. (AP)—Daily crude oil production in the United States increased 19,385 barrels to 3,990,605 for the week ended June 19, the Oil & Gas Journal said.

California production increased 7,800 to 780,000; Eastern fields, 650 to 101,100; Illinois, 14,050 to 226,900; the Rocky Mountain states, 3,985 to 124,215, and Texas, 1,000 to 1,496,800.

Kansas production dropped 3,500 to 302,200 Louisiana, 45 to 326,650; Michigan, 6,620 to 54,390, and Oklahoma, 550 to 334,100.

East Texas was unchanged at 334,900.

Two Ford Officials Given Added Responsibilities

DETROIT (AP)—Ray R. Rausch and Harry H. Bennett, recently named to the board of directors of the Ford Motor Co., have been given added executive responsibilities in the personnel reorganization that followed the passing recently of Edsel B. Ford, it was learned authoritatively.

As assistants to Vice-President Charles E. Sorensen, Mr. Rausch, superintendent of the Ford company's Rouge plant, will deal with matters pertaining to production and Mr. Bennett, close adviser to Henry Ford and personnel manager, will aid in administrative problems.

Matters affecting personnel are being turned over to Stanley Fay, long time assistant to Mr. Bennett.

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Quotations to 2:35 p. m.

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:40
16	Am P&L 6s 2016	102½	102½	102½
3	Appal El Pow 3¼s 70	109	109	109
2	As Elec 4½s 53	70½	69⅝	70¼
12	As G&E 5s 68	21	21	21
11	As G&E 4½s 49	21	21	21
4	As T&T 5½s 55A	81½	81	81½
5	Bell T Can 5s 57B	116	116	116
25	Boston Ed 2¾s 70A	103¾	103⅜	103⅜
7	Cen El 5½s 54	35½	35½	35½
1	Cen St El 5s 48	34	35	35
2	Chi Ry 5s 27 ct	54	54	54
19	Cities Ser 5s 50	95	94⅝	95
8	Cit S Pow 5½s 52	94½	94½	94½
35	Cont G&E 5s 58A	95⅞	95⅝	95⅞
3	Cont G&F 4s 56A	88⅞	88½	88½
18	Elec P&L 5s 2030	97¾	97¼	97¾
2	Empire Dis E 5s 52	106	106	106
1	Fed Water 5½s 54	106	106	106
1	Gatineau Pow 3¾s 69	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
2	Geo P&L 5s 78	100	100	100
13	Glen Ald Coal 4s 65	96⅛	95⅝	95⅞
1	Grand Trunk 4s 59	99	99	99
17	Idaho Pow 3¾s 67	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
2	Ill Pow&L 5s 56C	105¼	105	105¼
1	Ill Pow 6s 53	107	107	107
9	Ill Pow&L 5½s 54B	106¾	106¾	106¾
1	Ind Svc 5s 50	89½	89½	89½
2	Ind Svc 5s 63A	90	89⅝	90
1	Interst Pow 5s 57	84⅝	84½	84⅝
3	Ia P&L 4½s 58A	105¾	105¾	105¾
7	It Sup Pw 6s 63A	40¼	39½	39½
2	Jer Cen P&L 3½s 68	108¾	108¾	108¾
3	Midland Val 5s 43	87½	87½	87½
1	Minn P&L 4½s 78	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
1	Minn P&L 5s 55	106¾	106¾	106¾
5	Nevada Cal E 5s 56	102	102	102
38	N Eng G&E 5s 50	67⅛	67	67⅛
1	N Eng G&E 5s 68	68	68	68
9	N Eng G&E 5s 47	67⅞	67⅝	67⅞
41	N Eng Pow 5½s 54	95¼	94⅝	95
14	N Eng Pow 5s 48	92½	92½	92½
3	N Of P 6s 49A	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
3	Nor Ind PS 3¾s 69	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
3	OklaNatGas3¾s 55	107¼	107¼	107¼
2	Pen Wat & P 3¼s 70	109¾	109¾	109¾
6	Queens Bor G 5½s 52	90	90	90
3	Scullin Stl 3s 51	92½	92½	92½
24	Shaw W&P 4½s 67A	104¼	104¼	104¼
10	Shaw W&P 4½s 70D	104⅜	104⅛	104⅛
4	So Ind Ry 4s 51	68	68	68
1	Stand G&E 6s 48 cv st	80½	80½	80½
1	Stand G&E 6s 51	80¼	80¼	80¼
1	Stand G&E 6s 66	80½	80½	80½
1	Stand P&L 6s 57	79¾	79¾	79¾
30	Unit L&Ry 5½s 52	102	101¾	102
5	Utah P&L 6s 2022A	104½	104⅛	104⅛
18	Wisconsf-Ast 5s 54	17¾	17¼	17½
2	West News Un 6s 43at	83	83	83

Curb Foreign Bonds

1	Medellin Col 7s 51	23¾	23¾	23¾
2	Rio de Jan 6½s 59	26½	26½	26½
11	Russian 6½s 1919	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞

†Officially listed on application by the Corporation.

Other securities are admitted to dealing as "unlisted" on application of a regular member and approved by the listing committee and the Board of Governors.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semiannual declaration. Unless otherwise noted special or extra dividends are not included.

(xd) Ex-dividend. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) Also extra or extras. (d) Cash or stock. (e) Declared or paid so far this year. (f) Payable in stock. (g) Paid last year. (h) Payable in Canadian funds. (k)Accumulated dividends paid or declared this year. (ur) Under rule. (vtc) With warrants. (xw) Without warrants. (war) Warrants.

Commodity Futures

Grains at Principal Markets

	Open	High	Low	Close	Pr. Cl.
July Wheat					
Chicago		1.42⅛	1.41⅛	1.42⅛	1.41⅞
Minneapolis		1.35½	1.34½	1.35⅜	1.34⅝
Kansas City		1.33¼	1.32⅜	1.33	1.32⅞
Winnipeg		1.00⅝	1.00	1.00⅜	1.00¼
Sept. Wheat					
Chicago		1.42⅜	1.41½	1.42⅜	1.41⅞
Minneapolis		1.35⅞	1.34⅞	1.35⅝	1.35
Kansas City		1.34⅛	1.33⅜	1.34⅜	1.34⅛
Dec. Wheat					
Chicago		1.44⅛	1.43¼	1.43⅞	1.43½
Minneapolis		1.37⅜	1.36½	1.37⅜	1.36⅝

Greg Rice in Top Shape Could Beat Swedish Ace

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Although Gunder Haegg, the Swedish marvel, beat Greg Rice, America's best middle-distance runner, in the National A. A. U. 5,000-meter championship last Sunday, this observer refuses to concede that the visiting record-holder is the faster runner at the distance.

Ifs, of course, are odious, but if Rice had been in shape we firmly believe that the spunky little Notre Dame star would have shown his heels to his slim, smooth-striding opponent. Not at the first lap perhaps, nor even at the second, but at the final quarter-mile where Greg's amazing kick would have carried him out front.

Hard to Believe

It is hard to believe that a runner who has won this 5,000-meter event in 14m. 33.4s. would be a beaten man in 14m. 48.5s., unless of course he were not sufficiently prepared for the race. Yet that is what happened in spacious Randall's Island Stadium on last Sunday's sunny afternoon, and that is what will be written in the record books.

It is one of the unfortunate circumstances of wartime conditions that these two paragons of running could not both have been in top form for the race. Haegg had just completed a month-long voyage by tanker from Sweden and had tried to bring himself back to condition by running through the hills of Hanover, N. H. Rice is in the Merchant Marine, and what time he could get for practice was spent running in a field.

Needs No Defense

This is not an article in defense of the American runner. In reality he needs none, for any man who has won 65 races in a row—as Greg Rice did from May, 1940 until last Sunday—needs no apologies. Neither does a foreign star who set 10 world records in 83 days need anyone to speak in his behalf.

But the fact remains, in this writer's humble opinion, that if both striders could meet at their peak of condition, it would be the American who would come out on top.

That statement leaves plenty of room for argument, of course. And it is based on the many times he has seen the hard-working Rice in action. Maybe it is a case of being a little too close to the forest to see the trees, but the opinion is honest.

Greg Ordered to Sea

Should these two stars reach top form and be paired again—an occasion that appears unlikely, for the Merchant Marine has ordered Rice to sea for a month—we believe Rice would stick close to Haegg all the way and then outsprint him on the final lap.

Of course Gunder has not shown his final-lap kick in this country yet. He did not have to last Sunday, for he was so far out front that he could almost have walked the last couple of hundred yards and still have won the race. He said in the dressing room afterwards that he had a sprint left if he needed it, but in the same breath he admitted that Rice had given him his hardest race.

Catching a Train

It is hard to believe that any final-lap sprint could match Rice's, for the little guy always winds up as though he were breaking into a run to catch the 8:40 a. m. local train. Maybe Haegg could, that is problematic, or maybe he could get far enough in front so that his closing rush would still be enough to hold off J. Gregory. That too is problematic.

The whole point is that it is too bad that Rice and Haegg cannot meet without alibis being offered for either. If Greg had been in Sweden the day Gunder stepped off his 13:58.2 for the 5,000 meters, maybe Greg would have been as many yards behind as their comparative times for distance would indicate. Mebbe so, but we don't think so. We prefer to believe that Rice has never been pushed as Arne Anderson pushed Haegg, and that therefore Rice could conceivably have come out the world's record-holder.

This is one of those one-man's opinion articles that will never prove anything, but after having seen both the great Haegg and the great Rice in action, we still would pick Rice. Gunder will probably be off on an undefeated tour of the country in two weeks, but don't count on the undefeated part if by any conceivable chance one J. Gregory Rice can get a few days off from his Merchant Marine duties to prepare properly. Haegg kept turning around to watch Rice last Sunday. It could be that he wouldn't have to turn around to see him next time they met.

Ted Turner Berthed as Pro At Wianno Club on the Cape

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Ten years ago next week Ted Turner won the Massachusetts open golf championship, after a play-off with Frank Dickey. Shortly thereafter, Turner resigned his berth as pro of the North Adams Golf Club and next thing we knew he had been installed as professional at the famous Pine Valley Golf Club, where he did so much to make things pleasant for both the British and American amateurs when the international Walker Cup match was played at Pine Valley in 1936.

What was my surprise, therefore, to discover during this last week end at the Cape (by train, if you please) to find Turner berthed as pro at the Wianno Golf Club and, as he put it, glad to be back in the Old Bay State. As successor to Edmund Burke, who has gone into the service, Turner has complete supervision of the Wianno layout, grounds, clubhouse, pro duties and all.

What Lies Ahead?

Neither he nor anyone else can figure out at this writing what lies ahead in the way of golfing activities for the summer at Wianno or any of the other Cape District courses. Some of the hotels are going to do well, if advance bookings mean anything. The Oyster Harbors Club, for one, has even better advance bookings than last summer, according to Manager Wannup. That, of course, offers a fair backlog of golf play, but hardly enough to make up for the prospective loss of week-end transients who used to flock in from here, there, and everywhere by automobile.

Since Turner left Massachusetts he has had some real successes in tournament play, even though he has not done as well in the major championships as his game seemed to warrant. He has won the Philadelphia open twice, the New Jersey State open once, the Philadelphia P. G. A. once, and has led the Philadelphia District at least twice in the sectional qualifications for the national open.

Best Young Prospect

In was in 1937, as I recall it, that Gene Sarazen named Ted as one of the best young prospects in the game, after playing with him several times at Pinehurst before they drove from there to Miami, Fla., for the annual open. Sarazen's prophecy looked all the better when Turner led the field for the first three rounds of that stellar Florida tournament that gets the leaders from all sections of the country. Turner has a warm spot for Sarazen whose advice and pointers helped him a lot.

In 1936 Turner tied for 15th in the British open at Hoylake with 299, and he had the singular good fortune to play the first two rounds in the company of Arthur H. Padgham, the winner, and the last two rounds with the famous T. Henry Cotton, who that time tied for third. Among those with whom Turner tied at 299 was Aubrey Boomer, the man who at that time was considered to have the nearest approach to the perfect Vardon swing of any British pro, and Turner considered himself fortunate when invited to accompany Boomer on a tour of the continent, playing in the French, Dutch, and Belgian opens.

Andersen Optimistic

Gene Andersen, the Oyster Harbors pro, refuses to view the outlook for this summer with any but rose-colored glasses. He believes that the summer colonists and local residents of nearby points off the Island will find some means of transportation; somebody will dig up a coach and some horses, perhaps. With them, and the Oyster Harbors colonists, and the hotel, he figures on better play than the gloomists forecast.

One nice thing about visiting Oyster Harbors is that something invariably occurs on the golf course that is well worth passing along. This time it was a 43 out and 36 home by J. B. Hollis last Sunday. But that's only a small part of the story. First of all, it is to be borne in mind that when Jim Hollis won the New England Seniors' championship five years ago he was playing in Class C, which is for those 60 to 64 years of age.

Inauspicious Beginning

This round of 79 Sunday had anything but an auspicious beginning, for it was three putts on the first green, after getting home in two; a bunkered tee shot and an ultimate 5 for the short third and then a horrible eight at the fourth, or 23 strokes for the first four holes. The next 14 holes the veteran played in even 4's, from the back tees, and three putts on the eighth figured in this brilliant stretch.

The highlight of the round, by all odds, was an eagle 3 at the par-5 16th. It started with a drive that would have done credit to a powerful youngster. Out came the four-wood and bango! straight for the pin, all carry, to sit down five feet beyond the cup, followed by the putt true as a die. Incidentally, Hollis has a best-ball for the source of exactly 50 strokes over the last two years, all the short holes in 2's and all the other holes in 2's tnd all the other holes in 3's, including the 539-yard 14th. Two weeks ago he holed a full two-iron for a 3 on that extremely difficult hole.

His Sunday card:

Out	5	5	5	3	4	4	3	5	4—43
In	3	4	4	4	6	5	3	3	4—36—79

Gee Reinstated

PITTSBURGH (AP) — Johnny Gee, six-foot, nine-inch southpaw pitcher who has been on the voluntary retired list because of an injured arm, has been reinstated by Commissioner Kenesaw Mountain Landis and will be signed to a Pittsburgh Pirate contract as soon as one can be drawn, the club has announced.

The Pirates paid $75,000, in cash and players, for "Long John" in 1939, but thus far the investment has netted them nothing.

BRAVES FIELD
Double-header Tomorrow at 1:30
BRAVES vs. PHILADELPHIA
Seats at Filene's Men's Store ..... Hub. 2100
and Braves Field ..... Sta. 5400

America's Best

By a Staff Photographer
Greg Rice

Leaders Share Same Marks In Major Leagues

NEW YORK, June 22 (AP)—Babe Dahlgren of the Phillies and Vernon Stephens of the St. Louis Browns have been standing side by side at the top of the major league hitters for so long that it is scarcely any wonder today that they are sharing the same batting average.

Both have marks of .358 and are exactly 18 points ahead of their nearest rivals. In the National League Billy Herman of Brooklyn spurted into second place with .340 as Dahlgren held virtually steady. A week ago he had .359.

In the American League Oris Hockett of Cleveland continued with his batting pace unchanged, .340 last Tuesday and the same today, while Stephens subsided from .369 to .358. The latter, incidentally, was due to take his preliminary examination for military service tonight.

The 10 leaders in each league:

National League

Player and Club	G	AB	R	H	P.C.
Dahlgren, Phila.	53	193	34	69	.358
Herman, Brooklyn	58	212	31	72	.340
Frey, Cincinnati	52	217	28	72	.332
McCormick, Cincinnati	54	222	27	73	.329
Gustine, Pittsburgh	45	158	17	51	.323
Musial, St. Louis	57	218	38	70	.321
Walker, St. Louis	51	193	27	62	.321
Hack, Chicago	53	201	24	63	.318
Kurowski, St. Louis	43	164	22	50	.305
Vaughan, Brooklyn	58	237	44	71	.300
Cavarretta, Chicago	42	150	21	45	.300

American League

Stephens, St. Louis	41	151	22	54	.358
Hockett, Cleveland	45	194	27	66	.340
Wakefield, Detroit	50	218	25	69	.317
Higgins, Detroit	48	185	24	58	.314
Cramer, Detroit	41	171	21	52	.304
Fox, Boston	52	203	26	60	.296
Lindell, New York	52	192	21	55	.286
Johnson, Washington	55	211	31	60	.284
Boudreau, Cleveland	54	212	23	60	.283
Cullenbine, Clev.	46	152	19	43	.283

Tech Sailors Win McMillan Cup In Marblehead Races

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., June 22 (AP) — Massachusetts Institute of Technology made intercollegiate yachting history yesterday as Skipper Ralph Evans' crew won the MacMillan Cup.

It was the first time that a college won both the earlier dinghy races and the big class event.

M. I. T. ended the two-day regatta for the MacMillan Cup here with 26½ points, piled up in two races Sunday and three yesterday.

Harvard was second with 24½, Coast Guard and Haverford tied with 18 points each, and Navy trailed with 12¼.

There was a flukey wind for the second day and Evans out-tillered the other boats to find the good spots.

The committee did not allow Harvard's protest of the Navy win in Sunday's second race. The Crimson crew claimed it had been fouled in turning a marker.

American League

Club	W	L	P.C.	G.B.
New York	31	20	.608	
Washington	30	25	.545	3
Cleveland	27	27	.500	5½
Boston	28	29	.491	6
Detroit	24	26	.480	6½
Philadelphia	27	30	.474	7
Chicago	22	27	.449	8
St. Louis	22	27	.449	8

Results June 21
No games scheduled.

National League

Club	W	L	P.C.	G.B.
St. Louis	34	19	.641	
Brooklyn	34	24	.586	2½
Pittsburgh	28	24	.538	5½
Philadelphia	28	25	.528	6
Cincinnati	27	26	.509	7
Boston	22	28	.440	10
New York	21	33	.389	13½
Chicago	19	34	.358	15

Results June 21
Brooklyn 7, New York 1.
St. Louis 6, Cincinnati 2.
Only games scheduled.

Boston Batting
Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Brubaker	4	1	2	0	1	.500
Nieman	67	9	22	0	8	.328
Holmes	200	23	60	3	12	.300
McCarthy	203	18	60	1	19	.296
Ryan	131	13	31	1	10	.237
Burns	56	5	13	1	3	.232
Ross	130	17	30	4	17	.231
Workman	204	20	47	4	24	.230
Farrell	9	1	2	0	0	.222
Klutis	60	5	13	0	4	.217
Joost	186	20	40	2	12	.215
Wietelmann	174	11	36	0	13	.207
Masi	71	8	14	1	6	.197
Poland	67	4	9	0	5	.134
Cuccinello	13	0	0	0	0	.000
Geraghty	1	0	0	0	0	.000

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Newsome	14	9	20	0	5	.345
Partee	106	15	34	0	9	.321
Conroy	23	3	7	0	0	.304
Fox	203	26	60	1	14	.296
Cronin	46	4	12	3	15	.261
Culberson	75	10	19	1	6	.253
Doerr	216	19	53	3	23	.245
Tabor	189	15	43	5	25	.228
Lake	138	18	31	1	8	.225
Simmons	98	5	22	0	11	.224
Lupien	223	18	49	2	15	.220
Miles	114	9	24	0	10	.211
Barna	29	6	6	1	5	.207
Lazor	78	7	14	0	5	.184
Peacock	73	4	12	0	4	.164

Where help is scarce goats may be used to keep the grass in shape. They're on the job in the famous Rose Bowl at Pasadena.

Hughson, Judd and Javery Likely All-Star Pitchers

BULLETIN

Secretary John Quinn of the Braves today announced that right-handed Pitcher George Jeffcoat has been sent outright to Indianapolis of the American Association and that left-hander Willard Donovan has been sent on a 24-hour option to Hartford of the Eastern League.

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

On July 13 at Philadelphia the big leagues will play their 11th annual All-Star Game and, of course, both the Braves and Red Sox will be represented. What players will wear Boston uniforms at Shibe Park that night?

Now that Eddie Miller has departed, picking a member of the Braves for the All-Star show takes a little pondering. Butch Nieman and Tommy Holmes are well over the .300 batting mark and belong among the candidates. Billy Southworth, the National League manager, may take them both.

Javery Ready

However, more than likely the Braves wit hthe best chance of appearing in this annual classic is Al Javery, the lanky right-handed pitcher. At six wins and four losses, the North Oxford boy is one of the most active and most successful hurlers in this wartime season, and undoubtedly could give the American League plenty of trouble with his fast ball for three or more innings. Al probably will make the trip to Philiie and ranks right behind Mort Cooper and Rip Sewell on the National mound list.

Prospects with the Red Sox are even brighier, despite the absence of Ted Williams, Johnny Pesky and Dom Di Maggio. Tex Hughson is almost certain to see action for the A. L. As southpaws—good ones—are not abundant this season, Tom Judd is another strong possibility. He is a much improved hurler this year.

Anyone who has followed the Red Sox all spring knows that Pete Fox is an all-star outfielder. Bobby Doerr belongs, regardless of his slump. Skeeter Newsome deserves consideration as a utility infielder, and young Roy Partee as an extra catcher.

Cooper and Sewell

Scrambles for the berths are interesting. In the National League, Cooper and Sewell very likely will see duty on the mound. Walker Cooper looks like the boy to do the catching, with Mickey Owen close by. The infield will probably be Dahlgren third base, Herman second, McCormick first and Marion shortstop. Miller, Gustine and Frey are extra infield possibilities.

For an outfield Southworth will likely have Musial in left, either Harry Walker or Vince Di Maggio in center and Ott in right.

The pitching list in the American is closely contested among Hughson, Judd, Chandler, Leonard, Newhouser and Bagby. Flores may not be called because of his recent slump and because he seems unable to go nine innings. Dickey still is the top catcher.

Joe McCarthy, the manager, can pick from Siebert and York for first base; Gordon and Doerr for second; Keltner, Higgins and Clift for third, and Stephens, Boudreau and Appling for shortstop. Stephens will be the boy to watch. He is the hottest hitter in the majors this season.

The outfield roster includes Keller, Wakefield, Heath, Laabs and Bob Johnson, along with Pete Fox.

Briefs . . . Red Barrett and Al Javery will pitch tomorrow's double-header for the Braves, against the Phillies . . . Barrett will be trying for victory No. 4; Javery for No. 7 . . . Critics were looking for something resembling a shakeup on the Braves today . . . A few of the boys look as though they need rests . . . The gate receipts of all June 30 games in the majors will be turned over to the Commissioner Landis Fund for distributing baseball equipment among the armed forces . . . The Braves play a twin bill with the Chicago Cubs here that day.

The Red Sox won their exhibition at Fort Monmouth yesterday, 8-0 . . . More important, however, was the fact that Joe Dobson pitched three innings and says his arm felt good . . . The Phils won their game at Pawtucket, 3-2, but made only seven hits off Danny MacFayden . . . The "Deacon" still has something on the ball and probably could win in the majors if given a chance . . . Ken Chase made his first start for the Giants yesterday and was driven out by the Dodgers . . . Fred Porter, the ticket boss at Fenway, reports a fair sale for Friday's twilight game between the Sox and Yankees.

Major League Leaders
By the Associated Press

National League

Batting—Dahlgren, Philadelphia, .358; Herman, Brooklyn, .340.
Runs—Vaughan, Brooklyn, 44; Musial, St. Louis, and Camilli, Brooklyn, 38.
Runs Batted In—Herman, Brooklyn, 45; Di Maggio, Pittsburgh, 40.
Hits—McCormick, Cincinnati, 73; Frey, Cincinnati, and Herman, Brooklyn, 72.
Doubles—Herman, Brooklyn, 19; Musial, St. Louis, 16.
Triples—Musial, St. Louis, 8; Russell, Pittsburgh, 7.
Home Runs—Ott, New York, Di Maggio, Pittsburgh, and Nicholson, Chicago, 7.
Stolen Bases—Vaughan, Brooklyn, 7; Ott, New York, 6.
Pitching—Sewell, Pittsburgh, 8-2; Cooper, St. Louis, 9-3.

American League

Batting—Stephens, St. Louis, .358; Hockett, Cleveland, .340.
Runs—White, Philadelphia, 38; Keller, New York, 35.
Runs Batted In—Siebert, Philadelphia, 36; Johnson, Washington, and Etten, New York, 34.
Hits—Wakefield, Detroit, 69; Hockett, Cleveland, 66.
Doubles—Keltner, Cleveland, 16; Clary, Washington, Johnson, Washington, Laabs, St. Louis, and Appling, Chicago, 13.
Triples—Lindell, New York, 5; seven players tied with 4.
Home Runs—Keller, New York, 10; Stephens, St. Louis 7.
Stolen Bases—Case, Washington, 17; Vernon, Washington, 13.
Pitching—Candini, Washington, 6-0; Chandler, New York, 7-1.

Minor League Results
By the Associated Press

International League

Rochester 8, Syracuse 3.
Toronto 4, Newark 2.
Montreal 7, Jersey City 3.
Baltimore 7, Buffalo 5.

American Association

Toledo 6, Louisville 2.
Indianapolis 7, Columbus 6.
Minneapolis at Kansas City, postponed.
St. Paul at Milwaukee, postponed.

Pacific Coast League

Sacramento at Portland (2), postponed.
Only games scheduled.

Eastern League

Hartford 17, Albany 4.
Springfield 11, Utica 2.
Scranton 5-3, Wilkes-Barre 4-1.
Only games scheduled.

Southern Association

New Orleans 3, Atlanta 2.
Chattanooga 7, Birmingham 3.
Memphis 6, Knoxville 4.
Little Rock 6, Nashville 5.

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United States and Canada
(Continued)

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FIGURES
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ALASKA HAS BUT ONE INHABITANT TO EIGHT SQUARE MILES COMPARED WITH 44 PERSONS PER SQUARE MILE IN THE U.S. PROPER
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In Lighter Vein

Considerate

A Congressman from Massachusetts who had never seen a cotton seed happened to be in the office of a Representative from the South. He saw several small sacks on the floor.

"What are those?" he asked.

"Cotton seed furnished by the Department of Agriculture for distribution down our way," replied the Southern Congressman.

A sack was opened, and the Yankee examined the cotton seed with great interest. He picked up some and observed the lint which clings to the seed, the short fuzz which contributes such an important part in the manufacture of rayon. He pulled the lint, but was not successful in removing it.

"My!" he exclaimed. "The Department certainly treats you fellows fine. Just think of wrapping each seed so carefully in cotton! How do they do it?"—Wall Street Journal.

Brevities

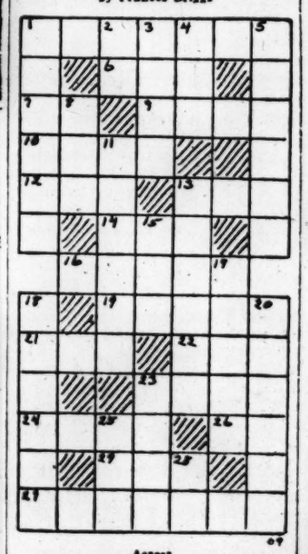
Grit: Washington says the proper distribution of meat is one of the war's toughest problems. Have you tried some of the meat?

Boston Globe: One farmer on the turnpike has opened his roadside stand, in the hope that a stray motorist will stop one day and sell him something.

The Detroiter: Not long ago, sales folk in stores would show good customers advance styles, before letting the rabble in. Now, they save old stuff for such customers, saying, "This is extinct—it isn't being made any more."

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—What place is scene of opera "The Bartered Bride"?
6—What is first name of Miss Curie, who wrote biography of her famous mother?
7—Near.
9—What is an antonym of "entrance"?
10—What is the "bonnie" river of Robert Burns's poem?
12—To throw heavily.
13—The Ulmus americana is better known as what tree?
14—What is name of the parlormaid in Noel Coward's "Cavalcade"?
16—A substance not fluid is what?
19—Who is the "sable goddess" in "Night Thoughts" by Young?
21—The baby in "Alice in Wonderland" turns out to be what creature?
23—What is name of an extinct bird of New Zealand?
25—Frans was the given name of what famous artist?
26—What South American capital city was founded by Pizarro in 1535?
26—Plural ending.
27—What European country is subject of a poem by W. E. Henley (abbr.)?
29—You would find a gnomon on a veranda, trumpet, or sundial—which?

Down
1—What is surname of the foundling known as Tattycoram in "Little Dorrit"?
2—Pronoun.
3—What is a poetic name for "evening"?
4—Manuel Avila Camacho is President of what country (abbr.)?
5—"The melancholy days have come" refers to what season of year?
6—Implements are what?
11—What is a rectangle longer than it is broad?
13—Anything that puzzles or baffles is what?
15—Man's name.
17—What is a fierce wild dog of India?
18—If you ate some Yellow Newtons, they would be what?
20—What ornaments a fez?
23—An ambidextrous person uses each what with equal ease?
25—Adult males.
28—What is a liquid measure of one fourth of a pint (abbr.)?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Daily Quotation

Complain as little as possible of the wrongs done you; for, commonly speaking, he who complains sins, because self-love always makes us believe the injuries done to us greater than they really are.

—St. Francis de Sales

Did You Ever Wonder

How High Velocity Military Cannon Differ From Ordinary Cannon?

In the military field, guns may be roughly classified as of low velocity, medium velocity, high velocity, and hyper-velocity. Not many hyper-velocity guns are now in use, but they hold great promise in the antitank and antiaircraft fields.

It isn't necessary for a gun to be of high muzzle velocity in order to be a good gun—for squat howitzers, lobbing shells almost lazily in high arcs against targets unseen by the gunner have rendered invaluable service in sieges and against an enemy dug in.

High velocity, on the other hand, has some advantages of its own. Because the projectile gets to its target so much faster than at low velocity, the gun can be aimed more directly at a moving target—the target (such as a tank) will not cover so much ground between the instant the projectile leaves the gun and the time it arrives at the target.

Also, the higher velocity gives the projectile greater penetration. For example, where a projectile which leaves the muzzle of a gun at a velocity of 2,000 feet per second has the ability to penetrate armor 26 inches thick, the same projectile hurled from the gun muzzle at 3,000 feet per second would penetrate armor more than twice as thick at the same distance.

Three basic factors enter into the matter of transforming a medium velocity gun into one of high velocity. The propelling charge is increased in quantity and consists of slower burning powder. Thus the formation of propelling gases continues until the projectile emerges from the muzzle of the lengthened barrel.

The barrel of the gun is lengthened to allow the propelling charge to act on the projectile for a longer time, thus bringing it to a high velocity by the time it leaves the muzzle. Besides increasing and changing the character of the charge, and lengthening the gun-barrel, it is also necessary to make the breech of the gun heavier to reinforce it against the increased chamber pressure due to the heavier powder charge.

A heavier breech. B larger, slower-burning powder charge. C longer barrel.

Much simplified diagram showing (above) ordinary cannon, and (below) high-velocity cannon of same caliber.

The barrel length should not exceed 60 times the caliber of the gun, for beyond that limit friction between the projectile and the rifled bore tend to neutralize the advantage of sustained gas pressure.—W. P. Keasbey

Meat Substitute?

Soybeans, a good meat substitute because rich in proteins, contain ten times as much fat as ordinary household beans.

Singing Grocer

The Charles City (Iowa) Daily Press tells feelingly of a fellow named Tom de Maria. Tom, it seems, runs a fruit and vegetable market, and sings as he sells.

In fact, they say that he sings whether he sells or not.

His taste in songs leans to the operatic, and his efforts in that field are so successful that customers who come in somewhat moodily to buy and run find themselves standing around just to listen to Tom sing.

The fruit and vegetable market that Tom runs is a very informal sort of store. He lets the customers wait on themselves. That leaves Tom free and unhampered by sordid business details.

The customers are encouraged not only to select their own fruits and vegetables and to weigh and count their own purchases, but also to make their own change from money placed on a table in the center of the store for the purpose. This, you see, provides Tom with a maximum of time for singing. And he says that no one ever tries to take advantage of his good nature.

Sponge Shortage

The supply of sponges available for civilians has declined drastically through shortage of divers, restrictions of movements of vessels, decline in imports, and diversion of much of the limited supply to military uses.

Just for Fun —Burr Shafer

Change of Policy

Daily Anecdote

A Newspaperman Gets an Increase!

One morning when Sam Bennett was serving as acting city editor on a New York newspaper, a dispatch came in saying that Charles Schwab had just been made president of the Steel Trust at a salary of a million dollars a year. Bennett reduced the item to a single paragraph and stuck it on an inside page.

When the regular editor came down and discovered the item he nearly exploded. "Bennett!" he shouted, "why didn't you spread this all over the front page? Don't you know that a young man getting a salary of a million dollars a year is a great story?"

"Boss," replied Bennett, a little wearily, "after a salary gets over forty dollars a week I just don't know what to say about it."

That week Bennett got a raise.

A Verse for Today . . .

For we are labourers together with God: ye are God's husbandry, ye are God's building.—I Cor. 3:9

NEWS ITEM— CONCORD, N.H.— DOGS HERE FIND THEIR NEW PLASTIC LICENSE TAGS ARE GOOD ENOUGH TO EAT.

I'LL LET YOU EAT MY TAG IF YOU'LL LET ME EAT YOURS
OH BOY! FOOD!
CITY CLERK
GET YOUR NEW PLASTIC DOG TAGS HERE
WE'RE ALL OUT OF MEAT, MRS. WILSON, BUT I CAN CHOP YOU UP SOME PLASTIC TAGS
HM-M-M! NOT BAD WITH A LITTLE MUSTARD
L.F. VAN ZELM

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Thoughts About Onions and Things* By Le Pelley

OH BOY— THIS IS IT!
BY THE WAY... WHAT'S TO BECOME OF OUR GARDEN?
DAD SAID HE'D TAKE CARE OF IT NOW... WE'VE DONE ALL THE HARD WORK...
I'm A LITTLE WORRIED ABOUT THE TURNIPS!
WELL... IF YOU'D RATHER GO BACK AND RAISE TURNIPS.....
OH NO
BUT I'D JUST LIKE TO SEE THOSE TURNIPS TURN OUT ALL RIGHT...
SURE... I KNOW JUST HOW YOU FEEL.....

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*It Was Aunt Sue That Made the Big Impression* By Rodgers

The Boss is really getting down to work on his Victory garden, now that school is over, but he's not quite satisfied—
"I wish I knew how Uncle George gets his vegetables to grow so big and fat!" he said—
"You'd think after all the summers I've spent on his farm I'd know exactly how everything is done—"
"But somehow it's not what Uncle George did with his vegetables that I seem to remember," he sighed—
CRUNCH
"It's how good they tasted after Aunt Sue got to working on them!"
Rodgers

The Adventures of Waddles—*Ted Is on the Spot—So Are the Baby Quails* By The Hagers

Ted Webb approached with rapid pace. Behind, three baby quails gave chase.
"A pretty picture, Ted, you make; A true domesticated drake."
"Because they live in my front yard, My privacy they disregard,
To you it may seem droll," said he, "But it's embarrassing to me."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JUNE 22, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Racism in America

It is easy to view with alarm the rioting in many sections of the United States—Los Angeles, Beaumont, Texas; Marianna, Florida; Chester, Pennsylvania—culminating in uncontrolled street warfare in Detroit. This series of outbreaks certainly should arouse Americans, not only because they give aid and comfort to the enemy, not only because they involve horrible cruelty utterly incompatible with Christian civilization, but because they are symptoms of social strains which threaten the future harmony both of the United States and of the community of nations.

It is not hard to make some general observations which may be more or less useful. Those who look beneath the surface will note that in Detroit a type of racial hate which has been used from the first by the Nazis to divide and destroy their enemies has struck at the city which most of all symbolizes America's war-production might. They will observe that a bombing raid might have done less damage to matériel, certainly to morale. They will recognize that this working of evil within America's own mental household not only hampers victory in war and peace but constitutes a basic defeat.

Yet to do something really helpful about the rioting is not so simple. First of all, of course, it is essential to restore order, and it is well that Federal intervention was not delayed, although to outsiders the failure of Detroit police needs explaining. Possibly some further appeal from the President will awaken citizens not only to combat lawless acts in others but lawless thinking in themselves.

While some of the trouble is caused by wartime shifting of populations and the employment of Negroes and other racial groups in new industries, the basic problem is the old one of learning to make democracy work, of realizing that self-control is the biggest factor in self-government. Actually there has been much real progress in fairer treatment for Negroes in industry. Manpower shortages have caused both employers and unions to open many jobs to them, and in hundreds of cases the change has been worked out harmoniously.

It would be useful if these successes could be as widely publicized as the failures. For knowledge of them might spread not only encouragement but the methods which brought success. Detroit for instance might learn something from the remarkably good race relations achieved in Cleveland, and some Southern—and Northern—cities could profit by study of the fine record of Birmingham, Alabama.

Upholding the hands of the most temperate Negro leaders would help. And certainly there must be temperateness preached to the whites—and a practical application of the Golden Rule which will wisely remove discriminations still thoughtlessly imposed. Fundamentally both races will find an answer in understanding their true spiritual manhood as children of the one Father. It was in that manhood that Paul said there is "neither Greek nor Jew . . . bond nor free."

Heroes of Peace

Any individual American who happens to feel the least bit futile about what he or she can do towards winning the peace can accomplish something constructive in that direction just by gaining a grasp of the true importance of the current fight against inflation. For this effort the Nation is making is not merely to keep the price of chewing gum below 50 cents a package; it is also an effort to keep the internal economy somewhat in mesh with the external economy of the world.

Should the United States emerge from the war with a grossly inflated economic structure, it would be in a fair way towards losing the peace, because the nations so sorely in need of goods for reconstruction could not pay American prices. Thus, another pattern of discordant "have-not" countries would be conjured up. History gives abundant proof of the frequency with which economic frictions ignite wars.

Such history is not necessarily ancient history. Many Americans have personal recollections of their country's inflated domestic economy following the last war, the misdirected efforts towards tariff protection, and the subsequent, and consequent, decrease in exports, including foods.

We do not recommend that the United States depress its living standards to world levels. We simply point to the obvious need for having prices, in what will unquestionably be the largest supplier nation, low enough so that the raw materials and finished goods of the war-battered nations can be taken at equitable rates of exchange. We believe the United States can operate at high wages — and, concomitantly, high living standards — through making up certain margins in greater efficiency, hence lowered costs, in production.

But, obviously, there can be no easy, healthy reciprocal flow of trade in a world where the biggest wholesaler insists on the highest prices for his goods while accepting goods in exchange only at the lowest. Such a situation, considering the deferred world demand, and the acute need for food, clothing, materials of shelter and other items, clearly does not make for amity.

So, it is reasonable to say that some important aspects of the peace are today being worked out in the banks where Americans are saving their surplus purchasing power, or buying war bonds, and in the stores where Americans are insisting on ceiling prices and shunning black market goods, and in those unions where it is being decided to go along with the anti-inflation wage scales, and among those farmers and processors who recognize the final dangers to themselves and their country in inflated food prices. These citizens who see the picture in historical and unselfish perspective are the heroes of the peace.

Two Years on the Eastern Front

Hitler's intuition seems still to have been working—though only on part time—on June 22, 1941. For on that day, as the Nazi machine, with its ominous grinding of gears and clanking of iron, rolled into Russia, the Führer said:

> German soldiers! You are entering on a hard and momentous struggle. The fate of Europe, the future of the German Reich, and the very existence of our German people now is committed into your hands.

Later the world was to become accustomed to repeated "annihilations" of the Russan armies and to Nazi estimates that the war for what the father of geo-politics, Sir Halford J. Mackinder, called the world's "heartland," was all but over.

If anything beyond the brutal conquests which led to the fall of France were needed to convince free peoples of the world-scale of Hitler's designs, the attack on Russia provided proof. This threatened to achieve a combination of material resources long recognized by strategists as almost synonymous with world conquest.

As Mackinder points out in the current issue of Foreign Affairs, Russia's "most developed agriculture and industries lay directly in the path of the invader. The Second Five Year Plan would have remedied that situation had the German aggression been delayed a couple of years. Perhaps that was one of Hitler's reasons for breaking his treaty with Stalin in 1941."

Strangely prophetic of the events of that year were lines written by the Soviet poet, Alexander Blok, more than twenty years earlier:

> Go, all of you, to Ural fastnesses.
> We clear the ground for the appalling scenes
> Of war between the savage Mongol hordes
> And pitiless science with its massed machines.

In any event part of the ability of Russia to keep up the fight against the main weight of Hitler's armies—and one reason why current Nazi bombings of Soviet cities on the pattern set by the RAF over German industrial centers will hardly succeed—may be explained by the epic retreat of Russian industry to Ural fastnesses.

To those unacquainted with the long struggle of Pan Germanism and Pan Slavism, to those whose conception of the war the Nazis launched in 1939 was less than world-embracing, to those who had little interest in the geopolitics which Haushofer, borrowing from Mackinder, taught to Hitler in the prison fortress in Landsberg on the Lech—the German attack on Russia seemed all but inexplicable. It has, in fact, turned out to be one of the great miscalculations of history, to be set down beside that other Napoleon's. Yet for Hitler it must have been inevitable.

What that day—June 22—meant to the free world will be written in many books through many years. It was on June 22 a year before that France formally acknowledged its defeat, thus depriving the democratic community of one of its keystones. For a year the British stood off the Nazi monster in what might have seemed a futile fight. Since then, we all have learned that the battle was far from lost, that no staunch defense of liberty and justice is ever futile. And we have learned some very practical lessons about national self-interest, as this should be interpreted by the long view.

Arms and the Man of the Hour

There's one of them in every shop, office, or outfit—one of those ingenious fellows, we mean, who can turn his hand to most anything: make an easy chair out of a barrel, a bookcase out of orange crates, or a showerbath from a gasoline drum. Like Private Dominic Albonizio of Stamford, Connecticut, who sewed half a sleeve on each arm of King George's short-sleeved bush jacket so skilfully that the seams could be detected only at close range. It was an emergency—and Dominic "came through."

Probably Uncle Sam's Army could dig up almost anything that anyone might require, on short notice. Like Christopher Robin's Admirable Crichton of a gardener:

> Jonathan Jo
> Has a mouth like an O
> And a wheelbarrow full of surprises;
> If you ask for a bat,
> Or something like that,
> He has got it, whatever the size is.

It seems that the African sun was getting a bit more than His Majesty's hitherto unexposed arms could take, and a long-sleeved bush jacket was required. But none could be had, ready to wear, in any G. I. depot. So ex-tailor Albonizio stepped into the breach.

Doubtless in ancient days, Private Albonizio would have been knighted and granted a coat of arms depicting a coat *with* arms in chief, with argent needles per pale. But Private Albonizio doubtless is content in the knowledge that although it may take nine tailors to make a man, it took only one tailor in U. S. Army khaki to "present arms" to the King.

And then there was the Victory gardener who boasted that he had to have six-foot poles for his beans in order to keep the pods from trailing on the ground.

Our Readers Say—

Ideas for Postwar Jobs

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Many plans have been published for postwar projects. What is offered in this letter is something different in scope and relates mostly to new projects for the employment of labor:

First, we might introduce the proposed calendar of four quarters of 30, 30 and 31 days each so that each day of the week will always come on the same day of the month and provide a perpetual calendar of 364 days in a year with a year day coming between December 31 and January 1 and a leap day between June 30 and July in leap year. This new calendar will afford considerable work for printers, book binders, the paper trade, etc.

Second, we need 24-hour dials for our watches and clocks which would require no change in the mechanism, as a new circle of figures from 13 to 24 could be concentric within the present 1 to 12 figures and could be in red if desired. This would also make a lot of work in a new field of effort.

Third, the automobile industry would immediately absorb a large number of employees and a new type of car, having a rear engine drive could be designed and be far better for traction as most of the weight would be on the rear axle and wheels as it is in a locomotive and much risk of skidding and poor winter driving would be avoided.

The removal of the long hood in front would afford better vision and safety.

Fourth, the two-stroke cycle diesel internal combustion engine must be developed for all aircraft, especially transports of passengers and freight as it is far more reliable than is a gasoline engine.

This would also afford much employment which will in a few years equal the present wartime production, not only in small airplanes but in very large air transports for passengers and freight having much greater safety and low insurance.

Huntington, N. Y. FREDERICK W. PLUMB

On Strawberry Shortcake

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It's almost more than mortals deserve—to have green peas and strawberry shortcake come at the same season of year. However, since subjects culinary: red-flannel hash, johnny cake with yellow meal, johnny cake with white meal—plus others—constitute an important part of Americana, it seems wise to say a few words at this time about strawberry shortcake.

Technically, the subject can be covered quickly. A strawberry is a juicy, edible fruit of a genus (Fragaria) of rosaceous plants. It is when the fruit reaches the juicy and edible stage that variances of opinion appear.

It is difficult to believe, but one is told that some persons actually eat crushed strawberries served over a sweet cake. This is admittedly one degree worse than simply cutting Fragaria into pieces and tossing the pieces over unsweetened biscuits.

For the benefit of the uninitiated let it be said there is only one way to make and serve strawberry shortcake. The biscuits should be unsweetened, crispy, and browned around the edges. They should be hot and covered with all the butter one can spare. Four halves should be placed in the bottom of a large soup plate and approximately one quart of mashed, juicy, sweetened berries poured over them. This makes a very acceptable first helping. Sorry to be so arbitrary, but no compromises are possible when matters of principle are concerned.

Waban, Mass. H. S. P.

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Deep Digging Ahead

Down the Middle of the Road

A Whetstone Wanted

By Erwin D. Canham

Rebecca West, whose pen flicks out like a bull-whip, and with the accuracy of a marksman, has written an article in the Atlantic Monthly about the Hoover-Gibson book, "The Problems of Lasting Peace." We find her comments overdrawn in many particulars, and her own program for peace scarcely more definite than that of Messrs. Hoover and Gibson. Some of her criticism, of course, is well taken, and always it is fun to read.

But our main interest now is not in the West-Hoover dispute, but in Miss West's opening. For, in her initial attack, she makes a point that is true, timely, and searching:

> I sometimes wonder if the extent to which we read has not destroyed our power of reading. We read all the time: newspapers, advertisements, the directions on the packet, textbooks, business letters. We read so much that our eyes get blunt, they no longer see the form of sentences or the content, we peer at the nouns and guess at the trend of argument they indicate, and fabricate a picture of the book on that and what we know of the writer. Thus we build round ourselves a mental world as hypothetical and dangerous as the material world of the blind. . . .
>
> I perceive that in America also there is a reading public that is print-drunk as pugilists are punch-drunk, book-happy as pugilists are slap-happy.

Miss West might have added that the public is also speech-drunk and forum-drunk and, generally speaking, idea-drunk. That is to say: people do not examine critically the ideas to which they are exposed.

* * *

I write as one who is required to make a modest number of public speeches. Seldom, indeed, does an audience receive my various and sundry observations with an adequately critical faculty.

Considerable numbers of Americans go dutifully to public speeches, forums, luncheons and dinners. There they listen to widely conflicting arguments, and in the main they nod wisely, and say afterward: "What a very educational evening! So instructive!" Rarely, indeed, do they say: "What utter nonsense that fellow was talking." In short, they will say, almost invariably, "Well, he made a good speech!" whether or not they agree at all with the argument.

It is much the same with newspaper writing. Plenty of American dailies regularly print syndicated columns in flat contradiction to one another, and plenty of readers peruse both sides and murmur smugly: "Quite an article, wasn't it!" And the newspaper, happy to have satisfied the largest possible number of its readers, will rarely succeed in its editorial columns in taking a firm stand against one and for the other. Writer X works the New Deal side of the street, Writer Y reflects the views of the National Association of Manufacturers, and the publisher is happy that he has printed "something" for each group of his readers.

Such atrophy of the critical faculty is surely one of the reasons for our failure to live up to civic responsibilities, either domestic or international. We need flaming and incisive judgments. It is even better to be wrong than to have no view at all, for you can't be wrong all the time but atrophy is by nature total.

We need incisive judgments about the coal strike, about the slip-off in war production through apparent complacency, about the muddle in OPA. We should not let appropriation bills of 72 billions dull us to the need for economy—to the contrary, the more we have to spend the more we should try to save.

* * *

We need intellectual fearlessness against those who tell us the United States doesn't need to help keep the peace after the war, or that politicians instead of military experts should decide to turn our major effort away from Hitler and against Japan.

Indubitably, it seems to me, our thinking is not so sharp-edged as it was in the days of the cracker-barrel, the town-meeting, and the weekly newspaper.

And yet, with newspapers, with radio, with swift transportation, we have magnificent tools with which to sharpen the public thinking. We can foster sounder, harder thinking than ever before when we get over our present glut. We are, let us hope, in a transition stage. The very sumptuousness of our mental banquet has destroyed our discrimination.

Well, the times are grim enough—our past mistakes are serious enough—to cause us to think again, to read again, to listen again. We must see once more the shape and meaning of ideas. Let us take time out to realize the abyss above which our civilization and all its values so recently hovered. We must remember that our present distance from the abyss is not very great.

What has mesmerized us into this apathy which grips too many should-be thinkers? It is, of course, the same old enemy. Once again, we must raise the battle-cry of mental awareness and newly realize that the time for thinkers has come.

Mirror of World Opinion

Plus and Minus Taxes

Here's a better plan than the Ruml Plan: let each person's income tax be adjusted up or down by an added factor which takes account of the increase or decrease of that individual income over the preceding year.

If I receive $4,000 this year and had only $2,000 last year, I can pay a stiff tax and still expand my scale of living, while my neighbor who gets $4,000 this year and who had $6,000 the preceding year, will have to dislocate his living beyond all reason. Those who are sharing in the great increases in national yearly income are the ones who can and should shoulder the great tax increases. . . .

Let net taxable income be computed in the regular manner. Then from this figure subtract the corresponding figure for the preceding tax year. If the result is plus, add to the normal income tax a new surtax on the increment only, based on a stiff sliding scale. If the result is minus, subtract an amount from the normal tax, based on another and more moderate scale. Here again, the abatement is to be based on decrement only.—WILLIAM B. ELMER, Sharon, Pa., in a letter to *Time*.

The Wide Horizon

"Not to Be Safe, but Free"

An Editorial in the Hartford (Conn.) Courant

Self-preservation is the objective of every nation—friendly or hostile—in this war. That is the law of survival. The worthiness of our objective is in direct proportion to the heights we strive to maintain or to achieve. The question is: Self-preservation for what?

We in America, and other like-thinking peoples, have lost sight of the genus of this war. Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick rightly asserts that "the colossal deviltry we fight against in this war is materialism come to its full-grown consequence." And Lord Halifax, Great Britain's Ambassador in Washington, finds that our present disorders "are the outcome of the continuous erosion to which Christian traditions of society in art, culture, laws, literature, and family life have been subjected." This attack on the freedom of the spirit and the dignity of man has come to its fullest fungoid fruition in Nazi Germany where the individual is the pawn of the State. It is, therefore, against the slavery of the mind and the soul that we make war.

* * *

Perhaps we were plunged into the holocaust too swiftly at the last to have realized the issue. In the months preceding Pearl Harbor, we fought an "undeclared war" whose objectives, since it was not recognized officially as war, could not be set forth in a ringing and stirring appeal to the people. Not even the Atlantic Charter has been acceptable to all. Its freedoms, mostly expressed negatively, are not a challenge that quickens the pulse. Our "way of life" has become a hackneyed expression.

But more serious than this lack of a rallying call, if there can be such a condition, is the drift away from the higher objectives. We are very definitely falling into the error of our enemies. We have succumbed to the baser philosophy expressed in the slogan: "Food will win the war and write the peace." Security plans confront us on every side—Sir William Beveridge has his, our own National Resources Planning Board presents its version of ease from the "cradle to the grave," and Senator Wagner proposes in Congress a grander and more inclusive Social Security law. To be safe is the objective. It is a philosophy of caution. It is materialistic.

In the international field there is discussion of Poland's boundaries and the small Baltic States. Britain is greatly concerned that the United States does not monopolize the air transport lanes when peace shall come. Trade treaties, markets, raw materials, and the rate of international exchange or a monetary system—these are in the news second in importance only to the achievements in battle.

The basic cause for the erosion of our ideals is a negative program. In place of the old Freedoms to act—to worship freely, to speak as we please, to achieve, and to have the intangibles and tangibles of life—there are the Freedoms *"from."* In the Atlantic Charter freedom from want and from fear are emphasized. The whole social security program is founded on the principle of shifting from the individual to the State the responsibility for preserving the dignity of man as an individual. In this there is no inspiration, no daring, no challenge, no spirit of the pioneer. It is a soothing, deadening philosophy. It levels off humanity. The worth of man as a man receives no credit. The undeserving balance the doers and the deserving. In a future of a guaranteed security the driving power of ambition will be stunted, if not entirely obliterated. A contented people never expands materially or spiritually.

* * *

The antithesis of this un-American doctrine was expressed recently by a small group of United States Air Corps Engineers. On the night before they left the Franklin Technical Institute in Boston for duty overseas, they posted this quatrain:

> God of the hidden purpose,
> Let our embarking be
> The prayer of proud men asking
> Not to be safe, but FREE.

There is as terse a statement of all that has made America as can be found anywhere. Freedom above all else—above the very human desire to be safe in a world nearly wrecked by the forces of a pagan belief and a philosophy of life utterly foreign to America's. "Proud men" do not seek a haven of guaranteed safety wherein there are no more frontiers. They ask only the chance to fight to be free to shape their own course and to establish a world on the things of the spirit. That is the self-preservation for which we wage war. Anything less is unworthy of Americans.

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